The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,974.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
———— including postage	„ 73 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ...... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee and the announcement must be authenticated.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STRONG—July 16th, at Breach Candy, the wife of Sidney Strong, Esq., of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Cochin	19	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Coconada	19
„ Colombo	20	„ Madras	23
„ Galle		„ Pondicherry	
„ Negapatam	24	„ Negapatam	24
„ Pondicherry		„ Galle	
„ Madras	27	„ Colombo	27
„ Coconada	29	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Cochin	29
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "SCOTIA," 1,200 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. HAMLIN, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th August, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	July.		Down.	August.	
Leave Bombay	13 & 27		Leave Bussorah	1	15
„ Kurrachee	17	31	„ Fao	1	15
		Augt.			
„ Guadur	18	1	„ Bushire	4	18
„ Muscat	21	4	„ Linga	6	20
„ B. Abbas	23	6	„ B. Abbas	8	22
„ Linga	24	7	„ Muscat	10	24
„ Bushire	27	10	„ Guadur	12	26
„ Fao	28	11	„ Kurrachee	15	29
					Sept.
Arrive Bussorah	29	12	Arrive Bombay	18	1

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. TAUNTON, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th July, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th July, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE Steamer "JOHN BRIGHT" will have immediate despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

FOR SALE, a CLIPPER SHIP, A1 at Lloyd's, renewed last year for six years, 935 tons register. For further particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

6, Tamarind Lane, 6th July 1868.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Office of the undersigned on THURSDAY the 23rd day of July at 2 o'clock noon, when the following business will be transacted:—

1st. To receive and consider the Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 31st May last.

2nd. To Elect Directors for the current year in place of those retiring.

3rd. To Elect Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Macleod Road, Kurrachee, 4th July 1868.

DR. VICTOR BAUD'S ORGANIC MEDICINES.

The Baudeine, a prompt and most efficient remedy fo Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, Dysentery, and Diarrhœ *Gold Medal, Cholera*, 1854.

Large size bottles 11s., medium size 4s. 6d., small size 1s. 1½d.

Instructions for the treatment of Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, Dysentery, and Diarrhœa accompany each bottle and bear the signature of Dr. V. Baud.

THE DIASTATIZED ORGANIC IRON,
For strengthening the system.
THE DIASTATIZED ORGANIC IODINE,
For purifying the blood.
In the shape of Sweetmeats, and pleasant to the taste.
Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

General Agent, CHARLES LANGE, 6, Monkwell S. London.

BYCULLA HOTEL, SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS

Or Concentrated Alcoholic Solution of the Constituents of Coal Tar.

Extract from *Lancet*, December 22, 1866.

LIQ. CARBONIS DETERGENS.—We are very sceptical of the value of new remedies, and it was in a spirit of scepticism that we tried the liq. carbonis detergens. It is represented to be a concentrated alcoholic solution of the constituents of coal tar, and to contain all the active ingredients of the tar, to wit, benzine, napthaline, and phenic acid. The addition of water, with agitation, makes a durable emulsion, in which tar remains in a state of fine suspension, almost equivalent to solution. Our therapeutical experience of the preparation is very satisfactory indeed. In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis which had resisted all other kinds of treatment speedily got well under the application of the liq. carbonis detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fetid ulcers, &c, the preparation is put into the form of Soap.

PURE COAL TAR SOAP.
REGISTERED AS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.)
This Soap is unrivalled as a
SKIN SOAP,

as proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use infectious diseases are prevented, and a clear and healthy appearance imparted to the skin.

Sold in tablets at 6d. and 1s. each, by all Chemists.
The above are manufactured by the Sole Proprietors,
W. V. WRIGHT AND COMPANY.,
Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, &c.,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.
Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT & Company, will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a Monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To SUEZ.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To TRIESTE.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched about 20th July.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1868.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, on the 1st proximo, if not sooner disposed of by private sale, the three remaining SCREW STEAMERS belonging to the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company now in liquidation, *viz.*, "KOINA," "NADA," and "MULA." These steamers have been running but a short time, and are well known as vessels of large carrying capacity and good speed, on a moderate consumption of Coal. The steamers will be made over to the purchasers on the termination of their present charter to Government.

"KOINA" built at Middlesburgh, 1st Nov. 1864, by Candlish and Fox.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
706·72/100	896	230' 1'	30' 25'	17' 5'

Horse Power.		Draught.	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
120	600	10' 4'	15' 6'

Carrying capacity 3,314 Bombay pressed bales cotton.
Average consumption of Coal 17½ tons per day.
Passengers accommodation 18 first class.

"NADA" built at Newcastle 1863 by Marshall.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
716·76/100	880	201' 2'	29' 2'	18' 7'

Horse Power.		Draught.	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
100	500	9·9	15·6

Carrying capacity 3,254 bales Bombay pressed Cotton.
Average consumption of Coal 17 tons per day.
Passenger accommodation 18 First and 10 Second Class.

"MULA" built at Sunderland, 1st Nov. 1864, by Pile, Hay & Co.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
548·14/100	690	229' 6'	27' 75'	16' 10'

Horse Power.		Draught.	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
110	550	9·9	15·0

Carrying capacity 2,400 bales Bombay pressed Cotton.
Average consumption of Coal 16 tons per day.
Passenger accommodation 20 First and 6 Second Class.
For further particulars apply to
Bombay, 14th July 1868. STEARNS, HOBART & Co

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

WANTED, a LOCAL FUND ENGINEER, for the SHIKARPOOR district. Salary Rupees 600 per mensem with travelling allowance of Rupees 150 per mensem throughout the year to cover all expenses for tents, &c.

When not travelling the Engineer will be expected to reside at the Hoozoor Station.

None but qualified Civil Engineers need apply.

Applications, together with Certificates of qualifications, &c., to be submitted to

W. A. GILLESPIE, Captain,
Collector of Shikarpoor, and President Local Fund Committee.
Shikarpoor, Upper Sind, 8th July 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a commodious BUNGALOW, No. 4 A., with FURNITURE, on Mahim Road, (near Lall Baug). Apply to BHUGWANDASS HURREEBHOY, at the Office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

TO BE LET, the commodious Building known as "MOUNT HOUSE," situated on Mount or Victoria Road. For particulars apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

13th July 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

NOTICES.

LODGE EASTERN STAR, No. 1189.—The Consecration of this LODGE will take place in the Freemasons' Hall, Mazagon, on MONDAY, the 20th July 1868, at 6 P.M. Brethren wishing to be present will oblige by favouring with their names at the Hall at least two days previous to the Meeting.

By order,
F. NOOR MAHOMED,
8th July 1868. Secretary.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

FOR SALE, by Private Bargain, the following very valuable PROPERTIES in Salsette:—

1.—A large property in Salsette, consisting of the following seven villages:—Goregaum, Washewra, Bandowlee, Mogra, Majas, Paharee, and Poinseer. This property is capable of vast development, and with energetic management and oversight promises a large increase in revenue. The B. B. and C. I. Railway passes through Paharee, where there is a Station, thus affording every facility for communication with Bombay.

2.—A Bungalow at Bandora with large Compound, called "Land's End," in a most advantageous position, being bounded on three sides by the Sea. The Compound can be divided into several most eligible building sites.

3.—A piece of vacant Land at Bandora, measuring 16½ Pads and 1 Katti, by the side of the main road —an excellent site for a small Bungalow.

Further particulars may be obtained, and plans inspected, at the Office of the Trustees of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., 24, Rampart Row West.

H. J. MACDONALD, } Trustees, Manockjee
RAGOONATH NARAYEN, } Limjee and Co., (in Liquidation).
Bombay, 4th July 1868

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and in the matter of the ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY, (IN LIQUIDATION).

UPON hearing Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Attorneys for the Liquidators of the ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY, and upon reading the Affidavit of JAMES RANKEN, sworn in this matter on the eighth day of July instant, and annexed hereto, I do order and direct that all persons having claims upon the said ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY do send in Statements of such Claims, in writing, to Messrs. JAMES GEORGE SMITH, JAMES RANKEN, and ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, the Liquidators of the said Company, at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co, (being the Registered Office of the said Elphinstone Insurance Company in Bombay), in Elphinstone Circle in Bombay, within the Fort, on or before the 9th day of October next, after which time the said Liquidators shall be at liberty to adjust and satisfy the claims then sent in; and further, that after all such claims so sent in shall have been so adjusted and satisfied, the said Liquidators shall be at liberty to distribute the surplus Assets (if any) of the said Elphinstone Insurance Company amongst the Shareholders thereof; and I do further order that this my Order shall be advertised in London in the "London Gazette" and in the "Times" Newspaper, and shall also be advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and in two English and two Native Newspapers in Bombay, and in one Public Newspaper at each of the following places,—viz., Liverpool, Calcutta, Colombo, Singapore, Cochin, Rangoon, Moulmein, Kurrachee, Shanghai, Hongkong, Madras, Mauritius, and Penang.—Dated this 9th day of July 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.
ACLAND, PRENTIS, AND BISHOP,
Attorneys for the Liquidators of the Elphinstone Insurance Company, (in Liquidation).

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16 „ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18 „ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16 „ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16 „ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13 „ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16 „ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28 „ 44
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	3 „ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3 „ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	7 „ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2 „ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs. 7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„ 7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„ 7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„	0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„ 7	8
BADHAM'S West End	„ 7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs. 4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot „	„ 3	0
The Royal Satin Spot „	„ 4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyot's French Brace	Rs. 2
Guyot's Leather Brace	„ 3
Guyot's West End	„ 2
The Royal Courier Bag	„ 8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„ 12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„ 2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„ 18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric „	„ 14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched „	„ 16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief „	„ 10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs. 14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„ 16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„ 6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„ 14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„ 8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	„ 2 „ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs. as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1 8
COLLARS Regent	„	5 0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5 0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„	5 0
COTTON Socks White	„	10 0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	10 0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4 0
TRAVELLING Suits		20 0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6 8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10 0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16 0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2 12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.
ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing departments to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

BYCULLA BRANCH.—MESSRS. D. S KEMP & Co., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, beg to intimate that they have opened a BRANCH in Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Hotel, for the dispensing of Prescriptions, and that all Orders for Medicine sent there will receive the promptest attention.

Orders for sundry Goods, if the latter are not in stock, will be forwarded into the Fort for immediate execution.

Bombay, 5th May 1868. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT, as prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats, is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better, and in point of *flavour* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable. Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own mechanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's "Medicine Chest Companion," written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING.
LIEBIG'S MILK.
IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO NURTURE CHILDREN
LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD.

THE Food commonly sold under this name have several disadvantages, which more than neutralize any benefit from the adoption of Liebig's principle in their preparation.

They contain either Arrow root or Farinaceous matter in excess, which renders them unadapted for Infants, whose Natural Food is Mother's Milk.

They are not freed from the sharp microscopic husks of the Malt, which cause great irritation in the delicate intestines of Children.

The trouble of preparing the Milk is great, and hence has to be entrusted to Servants.

The Food when prepared is too thick for convenient administration to an Infant.

They do not carry out Liebig's intention of producing with Cow's Milk an efficient substitute for Mother's Milk.

The Foods prepared with them are repulsive to many Infants.

Under the auspices of the London "Infants' Food Society," of which Baron Liebig is President, a preparation has been introduced called

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK,

which is not only entirely free from the objections urged against the various "Foods," but forms, when mixed, a Milk which for all purposes of nourishment exactly represents the natural aliment of the child, thus entirely carrying out the idea of the discoverer.

The remarkable success which has attended the use of the Milk so prepared is proved by numerous letters from Medical and Private sources, and by Extracts from Public Journals; and its efficacy in saving Children from the numerous diseases consequent on indigestion appears beyond a doubt. The Milk when prepared is delicious, and is eagerly taken by the most delicate Infant.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.
5, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS,—by every Mail Steamer.
J. NEUBERG.

CORN FLOUR, COCOA EPPS' HOMŒPATHIC.
J. NEUBERG.

OLD COGNAC.
J. NEUBERG.

OLD MADEIRA.
J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS—Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.
J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO—Wills' best Bristol Bird's Eye.
do. Thos. Bears' Smoking Mixture, &c.
J. NEUBERG.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN—English and Country made.
J. NEUBERG.

WALL PAPER, in great variety.
J. NEUBERG.

MUSICAL BOXES, FANCY GOODS.
J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.
J. NEUBERG.

THOMAS & Co.'s SEWING MACHINES, to work by Hand or Treadle.
J. NEUBERG.

HUNTLEY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.
J. NEUBERG.

JAQUES' CROQUET GAMES, Large and Small Size.
J. NEUBERG.

LITHOGRAPHIC and PRINTING PRESSES.
J. NEUBERG.
No 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED, READING LAMPS, German Silver and Brass, with milk-glass Shades, at Rs. 10 and 16 each, Cash.

J. NEUBERG.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort.

JUST LANDED, per *Borderer*, GUINNESS' STOUT,
In Quarts at Rs. 7 per dozen.
In Pints at Rs. 4-8 do.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED). —The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued.

SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 224/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/189, 492/496, 497/498, 503/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012.

Calcutta, 11th June 1868.

NOTICE.—In the matter of Act XXVIII. of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of Pussoo Jairaz, Khatou Purshotum, and Jewraz Ramdass, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay as merchants under the names and styles of Jaitha Jairaz, Pussoo Jairaz, Khatou Purshotum, and Jewraz Ramdass and Company.

Creditors of the above Estate are hereby informed that a SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND, on admitted claims only, at the rate of 3⅜ (three and three-eighths) per cent will be paid to them personally or to their attorneys on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at the Office of the Trustees, No. 6, Rampart Row.

Production of Vouchers in support of claims is necessary.

Creditors who have not received the former Dividend of 3 per cent are requested to call for same at once.

RAMCHUNDRA MAHADEVA,
Bombay, 8th July 1868. Manager for the Trustees.

FRERE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—The undersigned is prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of the BUILDINGS, PRESSES, LEASE, &c., of the above Company, as undernoted, viz.—

A substantial Stone Building, 274 ft. long by 106 ft. wide, situated on the Elphinstone Bunder, next the New Goods' Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

6 "Mason's" Screw and Lever Presses with patent right.

1 pair of Horizontal high-pressure Engine of 80 H. P., with 4 upright Boilers.

10,000 square yards of Land on Elphinstone Bunder held on a 99 years' lease from the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) at one rupee per yard per annum.

Offers will be received for the Machinery and Buildings separately.

The Property can now be inspected and further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

ALEX. BROWN, Liquidator.
Bombay, 6th July 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES' and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
14 Unerected do. do.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators,
JAMES RANKEN, }
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, (NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA).—The present Proprietor who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The proprietor hopes that the present management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises and attending to every thing in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

In fine, the proprietor begs to draw attention to the following taken from a large number of testimonials regarding his Hotel.

TESTIMONIALS.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility, and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

HUGH ROSE, G.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive.

R. NAPIER, K.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

R. B. MOORE, Lieut.-Col.

Mr. & Mrs. Lockett are much pleased with the respectability and order that prevails in this Establishment, and which in these respects is not to be equalled by any Hotel in Bombay.

H. B. LOCKETT, C. S.

NOTICES.

LOST, on Saturday Evening last, between the Government Telegraph Office and the Band Stand (by way of the sea wall), a DIAMOND RING with an inscription engraved on the inside. The finder will be handsomely rewarded on bringing it to the Office of this Paper.

ESPERANCE & Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards. SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

S. MAW & SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,
And Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
AND
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.
17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS FROM Rs. 20 TO 25.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
Do. Do. Trousering.
Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds, of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.
White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.
The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.
Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.
The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.
HOSIERY.
New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.
A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1
White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.
Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.
Flannel Shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.
Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.
Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.
PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.
The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.
Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.
Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.
THE NEW CORK REGULATION HELMET.
Simpson's Patent Sewing Machine. The Queen Maab Do. Rs. 50.
SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.
New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.
Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupling Straps.
ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS,
Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.
For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.
A few Waterproof Saddle covers.
Terms—CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815, in Bombay in 1842.
REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres, Rio Janeiro.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; and the latter in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

	per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do.	„ 25	„ 13½
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do.	„ 21	„ 11½
„ 3—Larose, Yellow capsule, do.	„ 18	„ 10
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do.	„ 16	„ 9
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do.	„ 15	„ 8½
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule do.	„ 13	
Sauterne, Red capsule, do.	„ 20	

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32
Nuits, ditto	„ 26
Macon, ditto	„ 21

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, ditto	„ 31	„ 17
Good Sparkling, ditto	„ 26	„ 14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„ 31	„ 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Braunberger, do.	„ 26	„ ...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 36	„ ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.	„ 26	„ ...
„ „ Hocheimer, do.	„ 23	„ ...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	„ 30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale	„ 28
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	„ 22
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	„ 22
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	„ 22
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry	„ 18
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	„ 15
Marsala, Virgin	„ 15
Madeira, East India	„ 33

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine	Rs. 24	Rs. 13
2nd do Red seal—a good sound Wine	„ 20	„ 11

SPIRITS.

These are protected by "Betts" Patent Trade Mark Capsules.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	„ 22
„ „ Scotch	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 16

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 38	Rs. 20
Maraschino di Zara, best	„ 38	„ 20
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	„ 16
Orange Bitters (the best) per dozen	„ 24	

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will be allowed. MESSES, on comparing our quotations with their London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that their wants CAN BE SUPPLIED MORE ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS THAN FROM HOME, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCY for

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFA[illegible]RERS by special appointment to THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and illustrations of the above-named articles can be obtained at our offices in [illegible]AN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & [illegible].

NOTICES.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.

R. WHITCHELO,
35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

NOTICE.—MRS. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

MRS. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

ASIATIC FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovementioned Association will be held at the Office of the Association, No. 6 Elphinstone Circle, in the Fort of Bombay, on SATURDAY the 12th day of September next, at (12) twelve o'clock P.M., to consider the final account of the Liquidators of the said Association, showing the manner in which the winding up of the Association has been conducted and the property of the Association disposed of.—Dated this Ninth day of July 1868.

G R. WILSON, } Liquidators.
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, }

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Jennings's Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins, with self-closing Supply Valves.

Shand and Mason's Hand Fire Engines.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Strand Wire Fencing.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 20, 22, and 24.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipe.
Leather Belting.
Steam and Hand Cranes, Winches, Blocks and Chain.
Bar and Plate, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Steam Engines.
Contractors', Engineers', and Joiners' Tools.
Ornamental Iron Works.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD AND SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses' Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers. "Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette*.

ROSSELET & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, AND DEALERS in ELECTRO-PLATED WARE! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY the 17th day of July at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1868, and to sanction the declaration of a dividend.

2. To appoint two Directors in the place of two of the present Board, who retire by rotation.

3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

4. To sanction the applications of certain Shareholders in the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Limited, to grant them Shares in the Company in lieu of shares in the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Limited, forfeited for non-payment of Third Call.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd proximo until after the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 29th June 1868.

JOHN BELL, DECEASED.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of JOHN BELL, formerly Professor in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, but late of New Prestwick, near Ayr, in the County of Ayr, North Britain, deceased, who died on the 30th day of January 1867, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with Extract Trust Disposition and Settlement and the Testament Testamentar of such Trust Disposition and Settlement annexed) were on the 10th day of June 1868 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HOWARD BISHOP, ESQUIRE presently residing at Bombay aforesaid, are required on or before the 20th day of August 1868 to send to MESSIEURS ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, of Bombay, the Solicitors of the said Administrator, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate. And that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to WILLIAM THOMSON, Master of the Free Church School at Dalbeattie, North Britain; DONALD BLACK, of Liverpool, Architect; JOHN MACRAE, of Newton, in the County of Ayr, North Britain, Schoolmaster; and DAVID DOUGALL, of Ayr, in the said County of Ayr, Solicitor, the Trustees and Executors named in the said Trust Disposition and Settlement, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have Notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 18th day of June 1868. ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Solicitors, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY SUPPLEMENTARY MARKET LOAN.—In accordance with a Resolution of the Bench of Justices, dated 18th December 1867 and 29th April 1868, and under the provisions of Sections 254, 255, and 256 of Act 2 of 1865 and Section 26 of Act 4 of 1867, the Municipal Commissioner hereby invites tenders for a supplementary loan of Rupees (2,65,000) two lacs and sixty-five thousand, at six per cent. having a currency of twenty years, on the security of the rents or income arising or accruing by virtue of the said Acts or either of them from the Public Market of the City of Bombay.

The interest will be paid half-yearly on the 30th June and 31st December of each year, at Bombay, or any of the other Presidencies, or in London, at the exchange of 2 shillings per rupee.

Tenders should be for not less than Rs. 500 or for multiples thereof.

Tenders should be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras, for a deposit of ten per cent. of the amount tendered, and be sealed and superscribed "Municipal Loan," and submitted to the Controller of Municipal Accounts not later than 1 P.M. on the 15th July 1868.

If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part of the amount specified therein, but if the residue of the amount tendered be not paid on or before the 15th August 1868 the deposit will be forfeited.

The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender.

Promissory Loan Notes as per form A will be issued for Rs. 500 each and can be transferred by endorsement as per form B.

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 8th June 1868.

A.
FORM OF MORTGAGE.
No.

By Virtue of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, and by Virtue of Act IV. of 1867, passed by the Governor of Bombay in Council, entitled, "An Act to amend the Bombay Municipal Act (No. II. of 1865,)" we, the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, with the sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, in consideration of the sum of Rupees (500) Five Hundred paid to us, to the credit of the Municipal Fund for the City of Bombay, by for the purposes of the said Act, do grant and assign unto the said his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, such proportion of the rents or income arising or accruing by virtue of the said Acts or either of them from the Public Markets of the City of Bombay, as the said sum of Rupees Five Hundred doth or shall bear to the whole sum which is or shall be borrowed upon the credit of the said rents or income to hold to the said his heirs, executors, representatives and assigns from this day until the said sum of Rupees Five Hundred with interest at six per cent. per annum for the same shall be fully paid and satisfied (the principal sum to be repaid at the end of twenty years from the date hereof; and in the meantime interest thereon to be payable half-yearly on the Thirtieth day of June and the Thirty-first day of December). Given under our corporate Seal this day of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty

B.
FROM OF TRANSFER OF MORTGAGE.

I (or We) A. B. transfer the within security to C. D. or his order for Rs. value received. Signed A. B.

NOTICES.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.—The Emperor's Binocular is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each Sight-glass consists of three Lenses, and each object-glass of three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, and by which the *greatest possible power and the largest field of vision* are obtained. The Emperor's Binocular is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space.

PRICE—EIGHTY RUPEES.

PURE CHARCOAL FILTER, The most perfect Purifier of Water ever invented.

This Filter has the great advantage over all others of not retaining the impurities drawn from the Water filtered within it. This is effected by applying the Cyphon principle, by means of which the Water is drawn up, though the filter and then the suspension of the suction at the turning off of the tap allows the impurities to fall away from the filter to the bottom of the Cistern. The Filter has been much used in England in Government buildings, hospitals, and other large establishments.

Cistern Filters fitted with tube and tap complete. Rs. 25.

The above Cistern fitted in 7 gallon stone jar. Rs. 30.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh supply of the above, which may be seen at their premises in Rampart Row.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—Just received large and varied stock of Musical Boxes of superior finish and best manufacture, Rosewood, handsomely inlaid. Prices, from Rs. 75 to Rs. 250.

The following is a list of the Tunes played by some of the Boxes:—

1	A moi les plaisirs	Op.	Faust	Gounod.
2	Christ est reesenseit	„	do.	„
3	Faites hir mes aveux	„	do.	„
4	Oui c'est toi je't aime	„	do.	„
5	Gloire de nos aieux	„	do.	„
6	Valse	„	do.	
7	Rataplan Choeur	„	Foree du Destin	Verdi
8	La morale in tutto	„	Don Pasquale	Donizetti.
9	Al Suon del tamburo	„	Foree du Destin	Verdi.
10	E se sia elve	„	Don Pasquale	Donizetti.
11	Il palpito Deir	„	Simon Boccanegra	Verdi.
12	Ballabile Corsari	„	do.	„

A very full and sweet-toned Box.

1 Le Barbier de Seville "Zitti."
2 Chanson des Roses.
3 Crispins e la Comare "Ah si Marito Mia."
4 El Marinero.
5 L'Enlevement an Serail.
6 Parisina, "Ah tu Sai."
7 Semiramide, "Si Vendicato."
8 Tota Aragonesa de la Pandereta.

A full-toned Box with Bell accompaniment; the Bells are in view.

1 Red, White and Blue.
2 In the Strand.
3 Home, Sweet Home.
4 Rule Britannia.
5 The Queen's Own.
6 Kitty Patterson.
7 The Lily of Killarney.
8 The Weary.
9 The Wild Briar.
10 Trab Trab.

A sweet-toned Box with Bell accompaniment.

1 Il Trovatore Canzone "Stride la Vampa," Verdi.
2 Fra Diavola Overture, Auber.
3 Norma Arin Finale Qual cor Piadisti, Bellini.
4 It Barbiere di Siviglia Ditto All'idea, Rossini.
5 La Sonnambula Aria Finale Ah non Guinge Bellin

A particularly sweet Mandoline-toned Box.

1 Red, White and Blue.
2 In the Strand.
3 Home, Sweet Home.
4 Rule Britannia.
5 The Queen's Own.
6 Kitty Patterson.
7 Lily of Killarney.
8 The Weary.
9 The Wild Briar.
10 Trab Trab.

A very full-toned Box with Bells.

1 La Somnambule "Tu Non Sai."
2 Polka brillante.
3 Il Baccio Walzer.
4 L'Elisire d'Amore, Barcarolle.
5 Heureux Pays Cyrolienne.
6 Troubadour, Quadrille.
7 Les Noces de Figaro.
8 La Gazza Ladra "O Ciel"

A powerful-toned Box with Bells.

1 I cannot mind my Wheel Mother.
2 The Captain and his Whiskers.
3 The "Good bye at the door."
4 Thou art so near and yet so far.
5 My Boy Tammy.
6 Stonewall Jackson.
7 See the conquering Hero comes.
8 When Jonny comes marching Home.

With Drum and Bell accompaniments.
All the Boxes have Patent Winders.
Illustrated Catalogue forwarded free on application.
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED YESTERDAY BY THE STEAMER "RANGOON."

Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for June	Rs. 3 0
Indian Polity: a view of the System of Administration in India. By G. Chesney, Accountant General to the Government of India, P. W. Department	15 12
The Spanish Gypsy: a poem. By Geo. Eliot	9 0
Squires's Companion to the British Pharmacopæia, 1867. 6th Edn.	8 0
Ships and Sailors, ancient and modern. By Cotterill and Little, B. A.	3 12
A Practical Manual of Shipping Law. By W. A. Oliver, Solicitor	2 12
Dickens's American Notes, Author's edn.	2 4
Random Sketches of Buenos Ayres; with explanatory notes	1 8
On the Road; tales told by a Commercial Traveller. By Hemyng	0 12
Pictorial Sheet Alphabet of common objects	1 4
Half a Million of Money. By A. B. Edwards	1 8
PLAYS.—The Brigand. The Muleteer of Toledo. Handy Andy. Each	0 8
Disraeli's Works, 10 vols.	7 8
Sullivan's Spelling Book Superseded	1 0
Weale's Builder's Price Book for 1868	3 0
Jacob on Construction of Retaining Walls	0 12
——— of Storage Reservoirs	1 8
Beasley's Book of Prescriptions	4 8
——— Pocket Formulary	4 8
——— Druggist's Receipt Book	4 8
Lover's Irish Stories	1 8
The Young Wife's Guide during Pregnancy and Childbirth, and in the management of her infant. By Dr. H. Davies	2 12
Strickland's Lives of the Queens of England. Abridged edn	4 8
Classic Tales:—Rasselas, Vicar of Wakefield, Exiles of Siberia, Paul and Virginia, Indian Cottage, Gulliver's Travels, Sterne's Sentimental Journey, Sorrows of Werter, Theodosius and Constantia, and the Castle of Otranto	2 12
Graham's Domestic Medicine, 13th edition, 1864	10 8
Bohn's Handbook of Domestic Medicine	3 12
Carpenter's Animal Physiology. Bohn's New edition, 1867	4 8
Handbook of Games:—Whist, Piquet, Ecarte, Lansquenet, Boston, Quadrille, Cribbage, and other Card Games; Faro, Rouge et Noir, Hazard, Roulette, Backgammon, Draughts, Billiards, Bagatelle, American Bowls, &c. &c.	3 12
Staunton's Chess Praxis. A Supplement to the Chess Player's Handbook	3 12
A History of India under the two first Sovereigns of the House of Taimur, Baber, and Humayun. 2 vols. By W. Erskine, Esq.	10 8
Murray's History of British India down to '56	4 0
Pickwick Abroad; or, the Tour in France. Illustrated by Crowquill. By G. W. M. Reynolds.	6 12
Market Harborough. By W. Melville	1 8
Mary Barton. By Mrs. Gaskell	1 8
Tilbury Nogo. By W. Melville	1 8
Barnard Smith's Arithmetic and Algebra (in 1 vol).	8 0
Key to Barnard Smith's Arithmetic	6 4
The New Table Book; or Pictures for old and young parties. By F. Eltze. With "a copy of verses" to each picture, and a page for "Everybody's" Favourite. Edited by M. Lemon	15 12
Kinglake's the Crimean War, vols. 3 and 4, will arrive by next Mail	24 0
Ditto, vols. 1 and 2 on hand	24 0
Thackeray's Lovel the Widower	3 12
——— Denis Duval	3 12
——— The Virginians: a tale of the last century.	5 4
——— Pendennis: his fortunes and misfortunes, &c.	5 4
——— The Newcomes, memoirs of a most respectable family	5 4
——— Vanity Fair: a novel without a hero	4 8
——— Esmond: a story of Queen Anne's reign	4 8
——— The Irish Sketch Book	3 12
——— The Paris Sketch Book	4 8
——— Adventures of Philip on his way through the world	4 8
Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge	6 8
——— of Biography	6 8
——— of History	6 8
——— of Natural History	6 8
——— of Science and Art	6 8
——— of Geography	6 8
——— of Bible Knowledge	6 8
Half Hours with the best Authors, 2 vols.	7 8
Dean Alford's A Plea for the Queen's English	3 12
Morphy's Games of Chess	3 12
Staunton's Chess-Player's Handbook	3 12
——— Companion	3 12
Walker's Manly Exercises	3 12
The Book of Humour, Wit, and Wisdom	2 12

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

Les Grandes Dames, Vol. 1. Don Juan	3 12
Au Pays de L'Astree. Par Mario Proth	2 4
Louis Hubert. Par Eugene Bonnemere	2 4
Un cas de conscience.—Anne Marie. L'Officiere d'Infanterie de Marine. Par C. Barbara	2 4

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Boosey's Musical Cabinet, No. 106—Offenbach's Opera the Grand Duchess of Gerolstein	0 12
Ditto, No. 107—Bellini's Opera Norma	0 12
Ditto, No. 108—Flotow's Opera Martha	0 12
Chappell's Musical Magazine for April—12 Songs by Benedict and Sullivan	0 12
Ditto, for May—9 Fantasias by B. Richards	0 12
Ditto, for June—8th Selection Christy M. Songs.	0 12

Bombay, 4th July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	490 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co..	745 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	400	....	New Do..	172 per shar
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Frere Land Co. ...	150 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co...	700 per share
....	2,000	1,300	25 p s	Port Canning ..	325
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co ...	1,150

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ...	6 months' sight	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11⅝d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11⅝d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight..	98¾
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98½
China...	60 days' sight...	214¼

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities .. .. 6 per cent
Mercantile Bills.. ... .. 8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s „ 1835-36 } 94¾
„ „ „ 1842-43 }
„ „ „ 1854-55 }
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 109
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-54.. .. 109
Five and half per cent. 114

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities .. .. .. 7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ... . 10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolas	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces..	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 108-8
Gold Leaf	„ 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„ 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 16TH JULY.

		Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee Akote..	New	230 to 235
Broach...		233 to 235
Dhollera.. Bhownuggur		252 to 255
Veeravul..		212 to 225
Vingorla..		230 to 232
Dharwar Sawginned		245 to 250
Khandeish.. Barsee		228 to 230
Ready Sales		250 Candies.
For delivery		„
Market firm.		

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL, JULY 10.

Government Securities.—4 per cents in small sums were offered for sale at slightly lower prices; nevertheless, several transactions were reported at Rs. 5-8 and 5-6 discount. Public Works 5 per cents were enquired after, and some purchases effected at Rs. 5-8 and 5-10 premium, 5 per cents of 1856-57 were bought, by different parties, at Rs. 9-8, and one small lot of Rs. 3,000 at Rs. 9-10 premium. Sales of 5½ per cents took place at Rs. 14-14 and 15-0 premium.

The transactions in National Bank shares were at Rs. 133. People's Bank Shares changed hands at Rs. 40, and one lot of 10 at Rs. 41.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares were placed at Rs. 45, exclusive of dividend.

The only transaction reported to-day in Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares was Rs. 320.

Monacherra Tea Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 70 discount, or Rs. 20 per share.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 16.

Thompson, Captain, 3rd Cavalry, on sick certificate, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 16.

Greig, Lieutenant, 9th Regiment N. I., on leave to Asseergurh. Seton, Captain, 102nd Fusiliers, on leave, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon T. G. Hewlett is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

Major F. S. Roberts, V.C., Royal Artillery, Assistant Quartermaster General on the Establishment Bengal Army, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon H. Stephens, Bengal Medical Establishment, having arrived from Abyssinia, will, on the recommendation of the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, proceed to his own Presidency, via Kurrachee.

Lieutenant J. Fagan, Adjutant 2nd Light Cavalry, is allowed furlough for two years, under Rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

Major W. L. Briggs, Staff Corps, Commandant 3rd Regiment Sind Horse, is allowed furlough for two years, under Rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain H. S. Anderson, Staff Corps, officiated as Assistant Adjutant General, Poona Division of the Army, and Captain Loch, 108th Foot, as Brigade Major, Poona Brigade, from 31st January to 24th May 1868.

The following promotion in the Commissariat Department is made:—Sergeant and Acting Sub-Conductor Robert Elder to be Sub-Conductor from the 25th June 1868, vice D'Emden, resigned.

Surgeon Major E. Mahaffy, M.D., Staff Surgeon and Deputy Medical Storekeeper, Kurrachee, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs, for four months, in India.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonel from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Major John Henry Reynolds, 2nd July 1868.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Staff Corps.—Lieutenant John Brown, 4th July 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Langston, Bombay Infantry, has been allowed leave of absence by the Madras Government, to remain at the Neilgherries from 7th August to 31st December, on medical certificate.

Referring to Notification from the Political Department of this date, Colonel R. Phayre, Staff Corps, is appointed Commandant of the Sind Frontier Field Force.

The following despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 114, dated 18th June, is published:—

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz:—

Colonel Stanley, six months.
Colonel H. T. Vincent, three months.
Major F. T. Ross, Major C. Collier, and Captain R. R. Woodhouse, six months.
Captain B. H. Hickman, two months.
Lieutenant T. F. Dowden and Lieutenant M. J. Mignon, three months.
Surgeon J. Glen, two months.
Surgeon R. Dick, five months.
Conductor D. Wallace, six months.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted to retire from the Service from the date specified, viz:—Major C. J. Symons, from the 9th December 1867.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain P. H. Le-Geyt assumed charge of the 2nd Political Assistant's Office, Kattywar, on the 6th June 1868.

Captain J. W. Watson assumed charge of the 3rd Political Assistant's Office on the 13th idem.

Captain L. Russell assumed charge of the 4th Political Assistant's Office on the 8th idem.

Captain G. E. Hancock assumed charge of the Assistant Political Agent's Office on the 13th idem.

Mr. Crishnajee Luximon assumed charge as 2nd Extra Assistant, Mr. Girdurlal Oolutram as 3rd Extra Assistant, and Mr. J. Crowley as 4th Extra Assistant on the 13th idem.

Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Dick assumed charge of the Office of Political Superintendent and Commandant Upper Sind Frontier on the 9th June 1868, as a temporary measure.

Mr. W. H. Havelock gave over charge of his duties as Commissioner in Sind to Mr. J. G. Moore, Assistant Commissioner, on 3rd instant, after office hours.

Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Merewether, C. B., assumed charge of the duties of Commissioner in Sind on the 10th instant before noon.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Colonel R. Phayre to be Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Sind.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The order by Brigadier General Domville, dated 12th February 1868, directing Lieutenant Chambers, 5th Regiment N.I., to perform the duties of Cantonment Magistrate at Belgaum, vice Mason, proceeded on medical certificate, is confirmed, and to have force from the above date until the date of the assumption of the office by Major Naylor.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. G. Pedder, Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

The undermentioned Junior Civil Servants passed an examination in the Hindoostanee language on the 6th instant:—Messrs. E. J. Ebden, S. H. McMinn, J. F. Fleet, F. Birkbeck, and J. F. Muir.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon P. S. Turnbull, M. D., is permitted to rejoin his appointment as Superintendent of Vaccination, Central Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Captain H. Pym, R.E., as Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, from the 31st May 1868.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned gentlemen assumed charge of their respective appointments in the Grant Medical College on the 6th instant:—J. T. Mackenzie, M. B., Chair of Dental Surgery, I. B. Lyon, Esq., Chair of Medical Jurisprudence, J. H. Sylvester Esq., Chair of Comparative Anatomy, Sydney Smith, M.D., Chair of Materia Medica.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant G. C. Parker, Port Officer and Conservator, Carwar, is allowed leave of absence to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate.

The appointments of Commander Robinson to the office of the Superintendent of Marine, and of Lieutenant Searle to the office of Marine Storekeeper, are made substantive from the 15th April and 3rd June respectively, although they are to be considered as temporary, pending other arrangements.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—16TH JULY.

London....Cotton....£1 0s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
Seeds ....£1 0s. 0d. do. do.
Liverpool..Cotton....£1 0s. 0d. £1 12s. 6d. do.
Seeds ....£0 10s. 0d. £0 15s 0d.
Overland..Cotton....£4 0s. 0d. £4 10s. 0d. 40 cubic feet
China .....Cotton.....Rs. 3 to 4 per bale.
Mauritius..Gram .....Rs. 0 12 0 per bag.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
July 16	Sultan (s)........	Eyre	Kurrachee.
	Koina (s)	Simpson	Kurrachee.
	Mula (s)	Carrs.......	Kurrachee.
	Nada (s)	Culliver	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer *Ottawa*, Eyre, to Galle, Hongkong and Singapore.
Ship *Tangier*, McNabb, to Moulmein.
Ship *Scimitar*, Potts, Calcutta.
Ship *Marco Polo*, Davies, to Callao.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Emeu*, to China.
Ship *Dilawur*, to London via Havre.
Ship *Lina*, to Hongkong.

CALCUTTA SHIPPING.

(*Englishman, July 11.*)

ARRIVAL.—The Telegraph of yesterday announced the arrival of the ship "Futtay Salaam" (full particulars not received).

DEPARTURES.—Ships "Bertram Rigby" and "City of Edinburgh."

MADRAS SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—July 9, "Eurydice," A.M. Betts, Aden.

DEPARTURES.—July 9, "Waterloo," W. Sharp, Calcutta July 10, "Surat," P. and O. S., H. B. Graves, Suez.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR ALGOA BAY DIRECT.

MESSRS. JUMAN'S Screw Steamer "KANGAROO," Captain MANNING, 1196 tons register, 300 Horse Power, will leave about the end of the present month for the above Port under steam. For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY AND MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or
Bombay, 16th July 1868. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL *VIA* MAURITIUS AND THE CAPE.

MESSRS. JUMAN'S First Screw Steamer the "CITY OF DUBLIN, Captain EYNON, 1540 tons register, 400 Horse Power, will leave early in August for the above destination under steam. For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY AND MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or
Bombay, 16th July 1868. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

STEAM TO CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "EMEU," (1538 tons, 300 H.P.) will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 24th July, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 22nd instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
15th July 1868.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On TUESDAY, the 21st July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "SUMATRA," (2201 tons, 500 H. P.) Captain E. P. G. BROWNE, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails; also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on MONDAY, the 20th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
15th July 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that on TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, at 8 A.M, the GRASS on the BYCULLA RACE-COURSE will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, The Money to be paid down immediately after the Sale.

G. NORMAN, Honorary Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 16th July 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half-year ending 30th June 1868 have THIS DAY BEEN POSTED.

HARRY RIVERS,
Major General R. E., Agent.
16th July 1868.

AUCTION SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PHAETON, HORSE, &c, at No. 7 HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY and Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the above Residence, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PHAETON, HORSE, &c., of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe—of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view three days previously. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 16th July 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Bombay, in pursuance of the power vested in it by a Deed of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of May 1865, and made between DHUNJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA of the first part, CURSETJEE MERWANJEE WADIA of the second part, HEERJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA of the third part, PESTONJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA, MANOCKJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA, and FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA (Sons of Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia, deceased,) of the fourth part, and the said BANK OF BOMBAY of the fifth part, has agreed with COWASJEE NOWROJEE BAMJEE, BAJUNJEE NOWROJEE BAMJEE, BAJUNJEE RUTTONJEE NUREEMAN, and JAMASJEE SHERIADJEE MADUM, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants to sell to them—all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the Bungalows and Premises standing thereon, known by the name of "CHAMARBAG," situate at Parell, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 129,168 square yards. All persons having any claim thereto by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, in writing, at my Office, in Rampart Row, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim.—Dated this 16th day of July 1868.

H. MANISTY,
Purchasers' Solicitor.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of SEWRAJ GUNGAJUL, MUNSEY MOOLJEE, KHIMJEE MOTEE, BHANA MADHOWJEE, MEGJEE THAKURSEY, LUCKMIDASS HUNSRAJ, and DEWJEE KHETSEY, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, who lately traded in partnership under the name and style of WELLJEE NARRONJEE and COMPANY.

PURSUANT to the order made by the HONOURABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, dated the 14th day of July instant, NOTICE is hereby given that an application on behalf of MUNSEY MOOLJEE, SEWRAJ GUNGAJUL and DEWJEE KHETSEY, three of the abovenamed insolvents, will be made to the Sitting Judge in Chambers at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of FRIDAY the 31st day of July instant, for an order for the discharge of the said MUNSEY MOOLJEE, SEWRAJ GUNGAJUL and DEWJEE KHETSEY, under Sections 23 and 24 of Act 28 of 1865, and which order will then and there be made unless good cause be shown to the contrary.—Dated this 16th day of July 1868.

DALLAS & Co.,
Attorneys for the Insolvents Munsey Mooljee and others

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FOR SALE.

	Rs.	
The Bombay Army List, corrected to 1st July ... Rs.	3	0
The Madras Ditto ditto	4	8
The Bengal Ditto ditto	5	8
Hart's Royal Ditto corrected to 1st April	6	8
Thoyts' Guide to candidates for the Staff Corps (N. I. Branch)	3	0
Gayer's Q. & A. on all matters relating to the Sepoy.	3	0
Ferguson's The Adjutant's Guide	5	0
Rules & Regulations of leave, &c., to Officers in Civil employ..........	4	0
Pay Tables for Non-Commissioned Officers, &c., in India	5	0
Municipal Government in Bombay	0	12
French Views of Zoroastrianism..................	1	0

Bombay, 17th July, 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.
☞ Postages additional to Outstations.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

HOUSEHOLD BOOKS.

	Rs.	
Indian Domestic Economy and Receipt Book. By the late Dr. Riddell .... Rs.	10	0
Modern Cookery for Private Families. By Eliza Acton	5	0
Model Cookery and House-keeping Book. By Mary Jewry	5	12
The Cook's Guide and House-keeper's Assistant. By Francatelli..............	3	12
Modern Domestic Cookery for Private Families. By a Lady	3	12
Mrs. Beeton's Dictionary of Every day Cookery......	2	12
Warne's Model Cookery, &c. Small edn. By M. Jewry..............	0	12
Ditto ditto (cloth bound)	1	2
The Italian Confectioner; or, complete economy of Desserts. By W. A. Jarrin	3	8
Mackenzie's 5,000 Receipts in the useful and domestic arts	8	0
Family Receipt Book of Domestic Economy	4	0
Enquire Within upon Everything	2	0

BOOKS ON FREEMASONRY.

	Rs.	
Mackey's (Dr. A. G.) Lexicon, 3rd edn. By D. Campbell	3	12
History of Freemasonry to present day. By J. G. Findel. Translated and with preface by Dr. C. Van Dalen	7	8
Claret's The Whole of Craft Free-Masonry. 5th edn., with very considerable improvements. (Lock & Key, and handsomely bound)	35	0
Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry, in 3 parts	2	12
A ritual and illustrations of Freemasonry, accompanied by numerous engravings, and a key to the Phi Beta Kappa	2	12
The Mysteries of Freemasonry, &c. &c. By J. Fellows, A.M.	2	12

Bombay, 17th July, 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1868.

THE Bill now before Parliament to define the powers of the Governor General in certain particulars, gives the Secretary of State authority to create in Bengal at any subsequent period a Governor with a Council analogous to those of Madras and Bombay. The volume of minutes on this subject is therefore laid before the public too late to be of any service in the way of eliciting public opinion regarding the arguments advanced by the writers of the minutes in question and the change now proposed in Parliament. The effect of the proposed change, however, is to banish, as it were, the Governor General from any immediate control of the affairs of that presidency, and to suggest the probability of the Punjaub, North-West and Central Provinces being at no distant date similarly favoured with a corresponding restriction of the Governor General's authority over these. India is thus launched upon another wide sea of legislative experiment, inseparable no doubt from the development of the Empire to its present dimensions. When Warren Hastings was appointed the first Governor General, the Company's Indian dominions on the Bengal and Madras side were a comparatively small affair; but now that the Empire has reached its natural limits and the whole Indian peninsula is contained within the red line of British dominion, the machinery that may have sufficed for the administration of the first germ of Empire or that may have met the requirements of its later growth, must be necessarily remodelled for the adequate discharge of the new functions demanded of it; and the present Bill, therefore, is the beginning of a series of changes which shall alter the whole form and structure of our administrative appliances. We referred yesterday to the unsettled condition of public opinion on the whole question of Indian Government, and no notion, perhaps, better illustrates this than that entertained in some quarters of the desirability of carrying out the principle of that provision of the Bill on which we are commenting; namely, of partitioning India among a series of Governors with Councils and abolishing the Viceroyalty altogether. Now, it is extremely difficult to answer this fearless reasoning, for in the matter of partitioning India into separate States, not only does the tendency of opinion strongly run in that direction, but it is probably the only way of effecting the greatest amount of good for the people; and in the matter of abolishing the Viceroyalty, although we believe that such a course would be the insanest act that England could commit and tantamount to signing our notice of departure from India, yet that is not so easily proved to the satisfaction of radical Indian Reformers. For on the one side, we have a series of Governors in Council, each corresponding directly with the Secretary of State, and even under the present imperfect and undeveloped system, ignoring more and more the Viceroy altogether; and we have, on the other side, the Secretary of State in a great measure discharging the functions of Viceroy. If you say that there must be some central, unifying, and regulating authority between the different States, you are met by the answer that the Secretary of State would be practically such, and would not be less so if the Viceroyalty is continued, and would not be more so if it were abolished. If you point to the danger of another mutiny, and the necessity of some central power having the command of the entire military strength of India to supress it, you are met by the suggestion that a Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army is the officer in whose hands such a duty would naturally rest. There is no dread of invasion from beyond the frontier, and whenever there is, the only power which can head or instigate an invasion is Russia; and that would be the result of a quarrel between the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg, not between the Governor Generals of Central Asia and India. So also in matters of legislation and finance; the various Governments, it is supposed, are in respect of these and all other interests to be dove-tailed into each other by the Secretary of State, and the whole result, it is imagined, will be a system of self-dependent, solid, and well-knit States with no grounds of mutual antagonism and no grounds of jealousy, each governed by its own Governor in Council in direct communication with, and under the direct instructions of, the minister of the Crown in London.

This view was not exactly before Sir W. Muir when he indited his able minute in September last on the expediency of increasing the authority of the several local Governments, nor was it before Sir John Lawrence when it issued his famous protest against converting the Governor General into the imbecile head of "a loose confederation of local Governments." Sir John Lawrence was naturally afraid of a position which involved heavy responsibilities with no real power; which made him or his successors answerable for the safety and peace of the Indian Empire, and took out of their hands the very means of guarding it from danger in the hour of peril. The system of government established in this great Empire ought to be at all times self-sufficient, so that in the most trying emergency it should be able to stand alone and wield the whole might, energy, and resources of this portion of the dominions of the Crown, unhampered by the discussions or differences of refractory local Governors. A system of government is not to be a system designed for a period of peace only, but for any contingency that may arise. Suppose the Eastern question with which Europe is still pregnant were breaking out, that our telegraphic communication was stopped, and that Egypt were for the time in the possession of some hostile power, what can the great central authority in London, the Secretary of State, do for India then? He would be reduced to the extremity of corresponding with his confederation by the Cape route, and if we bear in mind that the maritime power of the Continental nations has been rapidly developing itself, he would probably find the sea covered with the enemy's ships. It may be argued that unless Russia impinged on our North-West frontier no European power would attempt a landing in India, but it must not be forgotten that any injury to our prestige among the European powers would react upon the populations we hold in subjection here. Nor would a Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of India be sufficient for an emergency of this kind, for he would not have command over the finances of the Empire. And in such an event what time or means are there for local Governors to be taking counsel together when the moment for action has arrived. The maximum of strength lies in unity, upon the the evidence of the bundle of sticks; and so does the maximum, in all life and death matters, of swiftness and efficiency. If the Governor General must be shelved in time of peace, so be it; but we hold that there must be some one man invested with ultimate potential authority who, in the hour of deadliest peril, retains the power of uniting the scattered elements of our strength in India and hurling them upon whosoever questions our existence here, or subverts the peace of the Empire we rule.

Supposing the office of Governor General abolished, the confederated States would instantly begin to quarrel about the apportionment of the public debt and the cost of the army; and any Secretary of State, who is unfortunate enough to become indoctrinated with this dream of political speculators, will have a family quarrel of no simple character on his hands to begin with. But as education and commerce extend there is a call for greater unification in legislation; since the different parts of the country are more and more welded into one. Local Councils could not effect this simplification with the same harmonious completeness as a supervising head for the whole of India. Then there are really imperial interests which belong to no one State but to all, such as the post office, and the telegraphs, and the development of the railway system; the allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements; and the expenditure under the head of political agencies and foreign services. We would not surrender even in time of peace the Governor General's control of the public finances. Greater latitude may and will be given to the local Governments, both in the way of raising and spending money, but when imperial interests may frequently over-ride local we think the central authority on the spot ought to be invested with sufficient power to represent adequately the interests common to all. Nor do we think any local Governments can so completely watch over what we may call by courtesy the "foreign" interests of the Empire, but this opens considerations which we do not enter upon at present. Sir John Lawrence says that he "cannot overlook the fact that even in some official quarters there is growing up the desire to be virtually independent of the Queen's representative in this country;" but some of the considerations we have thrown out ought to show that there is a necessary limit to such a theory. There is just the danger, however, in these days when every man sets up for a political originator, that the severity of some people's logic or the ingenuity of some people's mind may carry them over all the defences that hedge about even the existence of the Viceroyalty. We hope that common sense will triumph over both their logic and their ingenuity, and that in the process of curtailment to which the Viceregal power is inevitably to be exposed, its real status will not be lowered, nor its efficacy impaired.

* * *

CAPTAIN PYM, R.E., has been confirmed in the appointment of Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

* * *

WE are glad to see that Commander Robinson, R.N., has been confirmed in the appointment of Superintendent of Marine. This, however, is subject to other arrangements that are pending.

* * *

WE hear from Rajcote that the head of that notorious Waghur outlaw, Mooloo Maneck, has been brought into that station embalmed, and that a photograph of it is about to be taken by Captain Harcourt of the Artillery.

* * *

AN "Extraordinary" of the "Bombay Government Gazette" was published yesterday with the following notification, which is dated the 15th July:—

"The Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has been pleased, in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of 'The Indian Councils' Act, 1861,' to nominate His Highness Jowan Singjee, Maharaja of Edur, K.C.S.I., to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

"The Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to nominate Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only."

* * *

A GOOD many of the facts regarding the loan of 25 lakhs by the Bank of Bombay to Premchund Roychund came out some time ago when the matter was before the High Court. The following incident, however, has been reserved for Mr. Chapman's narrative before the Commission yesterday. The meeting in Mr. Lidderdale's bungalow at Cumballa Hill is what is referred to. Premchund was at the porch of the bungalow:—

> "We were very anxious to assure ourselves as to this security, and I remember the president sending Mr. Tracey frequently to Premchund, and Mr. Tracey returning at one time to say that, really, if we caused Premchund so much trouble, he would prefer stopping; and that he resented giving us information about this."

One would hardly have thought that on the 27th of April 1866 this little piece of terrorism on Premchund's part could have had so much effect.

* * *

WE observe that Col. Phayre has been appointed Political Superintendent and Military Commandant on the Upper Sind Frontier. After the recent retirement of Sir Henry Green this post was taken up temporarily by Col. Dennis, who succumbed to the excessive heat of the middle of June. Since then Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Dick has discharged the duties of the office. The appointment is a most important one. It is the duty of the incumbent to exercise a conciliating and civilising influence on semi-barbarous tribes, who have been long known for their unsettled and troublous dispositions, and who will probably have it in their power to force themselves much more strongly upon our attention at some future time. It becomes necessary for him also, at times, to exercise a strong yet discreet hand, to resist disturbances in such a way as not to intensify them. The appointment is not one of merely local, but of imperial, importance. Only a few weeks ago we heard of fresh risings on the part of some of the frontier tribes; and the Khan of Khelat, with whom the Political Superintendent necessarily has intimate dealings, was reported to have declared that since the departure of Sir Henry Green he could not guarantee the peace of the frontier. It may be very convenient to the Government of Bombay to send Colonel Phayre to such a distance, or to Col. Phayre himself to be allowed to "blush unseen and waste his sweetness on the desert air" of Sind; but has that officer's services in Abyssinia entitled him to the honour of such an appointment, or are the imperial interests of the British empire in India likely to be benefitted by his receiving it? We recognise his capacity for hard work, a quality, however, which may be either baneful or beneficial, just as directed; but we are convinced that his conduct in Abyssinia was not such, under trying circumstances, as to win a reputation for prudence. An ability to remain six or eight hours a-day in the saddle, and write long topographical reports not distinguished by their accuracy, does not seem to us to disclose the qualifications that are required for a Political Superintendent and Military Commandant of the Upper Sind Frontier.

* * *

LIEUTENANT F. H. GOOLD was brought a Magistrate at Calcutta on the 10th instant, and charged with having forged the name of the commanding officer of his regiment (Colonel H. L. Pester) to several bills, and thereby cheated the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, out of Rs. 3,500. The case was adjourned for a week, the prisoner being remanded to jail.

* * *

THE Governor General in Council has ruled "that when a public officer is either permanently or temporarily transferred to a new station, and the joining-time to which he is entitled under rule expires during a recess or holidays, he must report his arrival at the new station within the prescribed period of joining-time, or forfeit his allowances for the period by which the joining-time is exceeded."

* * *

THE Madras branch of the East India Association has addressed a communication to the Head Association in London, in reference to a provision affecting the Indian Telegraph Service, by which nominees for the superior grades "must be of pure European descent or British-born subjects," and suggesting for the consideration of the association that the following concessions should be sought from Government:—

1st. That the higher grades in the Indian telegraph service be thrown open to all competitors, without reference to caste, creed, or colour.
2nd. That nominations be done away with, and the examinations thrown open to all comers, without any exception.
3rd. That a certain number of appointments be reserved for competition in India, and that examinations be held, periodically, at the Presidency towns.

* * *

THE "Englishman" hears from Gwalior that the second division of the Mhow, Neemuch, and Nusseerabad road, 105 miles in length, is finished to the extent of 30 miles, and that the telegraph in connection with the Bombay and Calcutta line is completed as far as Neemuch.

* * *

THE Calcutta Police may be Vidocqs to a man, but they did not (as the "Englishman" supposes) apprehend Lieutenant Goold. For all they did that gentleman might be at large still. He was first remarked and suspected as he sat in the refreshment room of the Allahabad Railway station by Constable O'Callaghan of the Government Railway Police. O'Callaghan reported his suspicion to Inspector Gardner, also of the Government Railway Police. These two officers considered themselves warranted in taking the object of their attention before the Magistrate of Allahabad, when his identity with the "person wanted" was established.—*Pioneer*.

* * *

ORDERS have been issued by Government that all lands, made over by Native Princes for railway purposes, are to be considered under the regulations and laws in force in British territories.—*Englishman*.

* * *

LIEUTENANT MACGREGOR, who was distinguished in the mutiny, in China in 1860, and in Bhootan in 1864-65, and who has recently served as Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General in Abyssinia, has been appointed an Assistant Quarter-Master General on the (Bengal) establishment, in succession to Major F. S. Roberts, V. C., who vacates on proceeding to Europe from Abyssinia, in consequence of not having been back from England for a period of three years.—*Pioneer*.

* * *

THE "Indian Daily News" has the following from Tirhoot, dated 8th July:—"The rivers have been steadily rising for the last eight or ten days, and the Gunduck and also Bhagmutty have overflowed their banks. The former has burst its banks as it did last year and yet we get no rain. The crops are day by day diminishing, and unless within the next few days rain falls in considerable quantities all must be lost. Indigo looks much better than could be expected, but as for the grain crops, it is a very poor prospect. The heat is terrible, and in the larger towns the people are talking of taking to the open shade of the mangoe topes. There are reports that cholera threatens, and the prevailing fear of such a visitor will add much to its ravages, should the visitation not be arrested. There is a report that we are to lose our Collector for three months; but, under the circumstances, Government would do well to think twice before allowing of such a move. Should famine threaten, we could not afford to have over again the apathy of the late famine."

* * *

IN October 1867 (says the "Englishman") a petition was forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from Puddoreka Gabharoo, widow of Dunbroodhur Gohain, the son of Jogessur Sing, the last Rajah of Assam, from whom the British took possession of the country in 1824, and her two sons, praying that the pension enjoyed by her late husband, and certain lands held by him free of rent, might be continued to them. The pension amounted to Rs. 50 per annum only, and was first granted to the husband of the petitioner in 1838, together with the grant of land, but apparently only for his lifetime. The pension ceased to be paid in 1863 on the death of Dunbroodhur, but his widow and sons continued to hold the land without any demand for rent being made upon them until the last year, when the Mouzadar commenced a suit against them under Act X. of 1859, for the arrears due, and on the appeal to the Commissioner of Assam, the payment of the annual revenue was ordered to be enforced. The land was apparently the only means of subsistence which the widow and her children possessed, and, since the enforcement of the rent, they have been entirely dependent on the charity of a relative for their living. The widow is of a considerable age, and one of the children is a sickly youth, unable to earn his own livelihood. The Lieutenant-Governor has forwarded the petition to the Governor-General, recommending the grant to the widow, and each of her two sons, of a life-pension of Rs. 12, but concurring in the opinion of the Commissioner that they should no longer hold the rent-free lands. He has also sanctioned one of the sons being appointed a Mouzadar if qualified. It surely would not be too great a stretch of liberality on the part of the Government to continue the full pension of the father to his widow and children during their lives.

* * *

AT the instance of the Resident at Katmandu, Sir Jung Bahadur (says the "Pioneer") has engaged to use his utmost influence with the rulers of Thibet to obtain protection and aid for Mr. Cooper, whenever that gentleman may present himself on Thibetan territory. If Mr. Cooper can once cross the Chinese frontier into Thibet and join the Nepaulese embassy on its return from the unsuccessful attempt to reach Pekin, no doubt he will be safe enough. Meanwhile nobody knows, not even Jung Bahadur himself, where the Thibetan mission is, or what it is doing. The Envoy's despatches seem to have been intercepted, none having reached Katmandu of later date than last November. Kajee Juggut Shere was then at the Chinese city of Thindpoor, beyond which he had not been allowed to proceed. He had remitted the Nepaulese presents to the Chinese authorities, and was awaiting the return gifts from Pekin. Nearly all the embassy had been prostrated with fever, but had been fortunate enough to fall in with the French missionaries at Sutehuen, who kindly supplied them with quinine and other medicine. The Goorkha ambassador cited one curious fact, that at this Chinese frontier city of Thindpoor hardly any but European goods were to be seen in the bazaar. The dress of the higher classes was made almost entirely of European materials. A district so pervaded by English manufactures ought out to be inaccessible to Englishmen.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(*By Direct Overland Telegraph.*)

FETE IN HONOUR OF SIR R. NAPIER.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AMENDMENT BILL.

LONDON, 9TH JULY, NOON.

There was a fete at the Crystal Palace yesterday in honour of Sir Robert Napier, who was present, accompanied by his Staff.

Clause 2 of the Government of India Amendment Bill was considered yesterday in Committee.

An amendment brought forward by Lord William Hay for assimilating the term of service of the old and new Councillors was withdrawn, being objected to by Sir Stafford Northcote, who however promised to give it his favourable consideration.

It was suggested that the old Councillors should be allowed to serve another five years at a salary of £150 (? £1,500), or that a pension should be granted them at the end of ten years' service.

Mr. Otway moved for a reduction in the salaries of Members of Council to £1,200. The motion was received (? rejected) by 73 against 26 votes.

The hour of adjournment arrived before further progress was made with the Bill.

LONDON, 11TH JULY, AFTERNOON.

Fair Dhollera was quoted at Liverpool to-day 9d.

Consols for account 94½.
4 per cent. Government Securities 91
5 per cent. do. do. 105½
5½ per cent. do. do. 109¾
Exchange on India 1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11⅜d.
Total coin in the Banks of England and France £70,750,000.
Total Notes outstanding £75,125,000.

BOMBAY.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office, for Kurrachee, per s. s. "Euphrates," to-day at 2 P.M., and per s.s. "Asia" to-morrow at 10 A.M.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Ottawa," Captain Eyre, will sail to-day to Galle, Hongkong, and Singapore, with 398 chests of opium and 4,406 bales of cotton.

THE high priest of the Borees came down to Bombay from Poona on Wednesday, with about fifty followers, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Mazagon.

THE total number of deaths registered during the past week was 370, being an increase of 69 over the preceding week, and 4 above the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years, and also 111 more than the total of the week ending 16th July in last year.

Division.	Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other Diseases.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown Causes	Total exclusive of Still-born.	Total of reported Births during the week exclusive of still-born.
A.	Colaba	19,161	..	2	..	4	4	..	..	10	4
	Fort, Southern ..	2,455	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..
	Fort, Northern ..	39,258	1	1	..	4	16	1	..	23	3
	Esplanade........	7,869	..	..	..	10	14	2	..	26	..
B.	Market	75,402	..	1	...	6	9	...	..	16	17
	Mandwee	41,152	..	1	..	2	16		..	19	4
	Chukla	41,442	...	3	..	9	21	1	..	34	7
	Oomburkharee ..	63,020	..	5	...	6	17	1	...	29	6
	Dongree.........	60,259	..	2	1	11	11	..	..	25	5
C.	Dhobeetulao	71,795	...	..	1	1	15	1	..	18	3
	Phunusware	22,529	..	..	..	2	8	..	..	10	...
	Bhooleshwur	50,282	...	1	..	3	13	..	.	17	..
	Kharatulao	23,454	..	..	1	4	12	...	...	17	7
	Koombarwara......	23,085	..		...	4	8	..	..	12	12
	Khetwaree	29,177	..	1	1	4	9	...		15	..
	Girgaon.........	21,595	.	..	..	..	3	...	...	3	1
D.	Chaoputee	6,184	...	.	..	2	3	..	...	5	1
	Walkeshwur......	10,094	...	..	...	...	3	..	..	3	2
	Mahaluxmee	9,144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
E.	Mazagon	21,784	..	1	..	5	2	..	..	8	3
	Tarwaree	9,462	..	...	..	2	3	..	...	5	1
	Kamatheepoora ...	81,675	..	5	2	19	17	1	1	45	..
	Parel	7,002	..	...	..	2	1	..	1	4	..
	Seoree	5,042	..	..	..	1	..	..	...	1	..
F.	Seo	12,078	..	...	..	3	1	1	..	5	...
	Mahim	19,459	..	...	...	1	3	..	..	4	2
	Wurlee	10,211	..	...	..	3	2	1	..	6	6
W.	Harbour	32,582	..	...	..	3	2	..	...	5	...
	Non-Resident and Unknown	..		..	..	1	2	2	..	5	..
	Bombay	816,562	1	23	6	112	215	11	2	370	81
	Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		41	14	5	182	119	5	..	366	..

THERE was a good attendance of shipmasters at the Royal Hotel, at the meeting yesterday morning, which had been called with a view to getting up a testimonial to Captain Tryon, R. N., but as all were more or less wet, and as a number that were anxious to attend were prevented by the inclemency of the weather from doing so, it was thought advisable to postpone the meeting until to-day. All present expressed their entire approbation of the movement and their readiness to co-operate to carry out its objects.

A EUROPEAN named Francis Ambrose, of the steam ship "Peruvian," fell down the stairs of the Cross Keys Tavern on Wednesday last, and was severely hurt. He was immediately sent to the European General Hospital.

EDWARD JOHNSTONE, seaman of the British ship "Lady Macdonald," was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Connon to two weeks' imprisonment, for wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship.

AN adjourned Coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday last, at the Jamsetjee Hospital, concerning the death of William Collins, late steward of the ship "Decision." It appears that the deceased had been drinking very hard, and latterly appeared very depressed in spirits. He was found lying dead in the native town on the 11th instant. The jury found that the deceased died from apoplexy induced by excessive drinking and exposure to the sun.

MR. CONNON, Senior Magistrate, yesterday committed one Dajee Kessow to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of forgery, and having in his possession certain documents, knowing them to have been forged, with intent to use them as genuine.

THE following changes have taken place in the Native Police Force from the 15th instant:—Mr. Dajee Gungadhur promoted from a 2nd class inspectorship to a 1st class, vice Mr. Howard; Mr. Ahmedally Chotoally, promoted from being a 2nd class constable to the 1st class, in place of Mr. Galligher, dismissed; and Meer Abdool Ally promoted from being a 1st class jemadar to being a 2nd class constable, vice Ahmedally.

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

WE have been requested to publish the following correspondence:—

To F. F. LIDDERDALE, ESQ., Messrs. Remington & Co., Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of Management of the Chamber of Commerce to call your attention to the following passage in your evidence given before the Bank of Bombay Commission on the 6th instant, as reported in the "Times of India" of yesterday's date:—

"In answer to a question by the President as to where the Comission could obtain information as to the value of shares and other property at the time the advance was made, Mr. Lidderdale said there were *Price Lists* published under the authority of the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay, but he thought the quotations were often very incorrect."

In reference to this passage, I have to inform you that there are no Price Lists published by or under the authority of the Chamber of Commerce giving "the value of shares and other property."

The only publication approaching to the character of a Price List published under the authority of the Chamber is the List of "Current Quotations," (copy of the last number of which I herewith enclose) for Exchange, Government securities, Bank of Bombay rates of discount, the leading articles of Import and Export, and Freights.

This list of "Current Quotations" is issued weekly to the members of the Chamber, and is the only accurate or reliable list of its kind published in Bombay, the quotations being on all occasions settled by a committee of merchants on the basis of actual transactions.

I have therefore to request you will be good enough to correct publicly the statement above referred to in the newspaper in which it appeared, which the Committee feel assured you will be happy to do.—I remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant. JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, 8th July 1868.

Bombay, 10th July 1868.

To J. TAYLOR, Esquire, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of the 8th instant, drawing my attention to that part of my evidence before the Bombay Bank Commission which stated—"That there were Price Lists published under the authority of the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay, but that I thought the quotations often very incorrect," I have the pleasure to say that on receiving your letter assuring me there are no Price Lists published by or under the authority of the Chamber giving the value of shares or other property, I at once requested the "Times of India" to correct my statement, which arose out of a misapprehension,

I may here remark that I was not aware that this suggestion would appear either in the papers or as evidence. The reply was given to what was passing in conversation with the President, and had no direct bearing on the subject upon which I was being examined.—I have, &c.,

F. F. LIDDERDALE.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.

YESTERDAY afternoon an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company was held in the offices of the secretaries and treasurers (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.), Mr. J. G. Smith in the chair, for the purpose of explaining to the shareholders the result of the deliberations of the committee which was appointed on the 9th instant to consult with the directors, for the purpose of devising a scheme to form a new company.

The chairman read the notice convening the meeting,

Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee then, at the request of the chairman, explained to the shareholders that the result of the consultation between the committee and the directors was a proposal to form a new company with a capital of Rs. 32,00,000, (thirty-two lakhs) divided into 1,600 shares of Rs. 2,000 each, with powers to the directors to increase the capital up to Rs. 50,00,000 (fifty lakhs), by issuing new shares.

Mr. Motiram Bhughoobhoy said that the explanation was quite different to what was stated on the first occasion. It was intended to issue 1,600 shares, and if necessary to create 100 or 200 more shares; but that was to be done if a meeting of the shareholders agree. Mr. Motiram's object was that in the new deed a provision should be inserted that the directors should consult the shareholders as to any increase of the capital.

Mr. Hurrell, solicitor to the company, remarked that it would not increase the liability of the shareholders. The company would get the benefit of the money. The scheme was that the directors should have powers to increase the capital by one lakh, and if more capital was required then to call a meeting of the shareholders.

Mr. Motiram said it was a matter for the shareholders to consider. The interests of the shareholders should be first consulted.

Mr. Hurrell said directors were the representatives of the shareholders. Formerly shareholders were ready to increase the capital, but when there was a great scarcity of money they would not increase the capital. Perhaps the present board of directors would not be directors for the new company.

Mr. Motiram said that as far as the new board was concerned they had nothing to say against them.

Mr. Byramjee—The committee was appointed by the shareholders.

Mr. Motiram—You know great powers have been given to directors, and what has been the result?

Mr. K. R. Kolah—Why should the consent of the shareholders not be taken?

Mr. Smith said the shareholders could do as they pleased. The directors were also large shareholders.

Mr. Hurrell stated that the scheme had met the approval of all the parties. Mr. Dhurumsey was opposed to the scheme at first, but now he agreed.

Mr. Roonan said there appeared to be an antagonistic feeling between the shareholders and the directors. It appeared to him to be premature to consider the matter at present.

Mr. Hurrell—The shareholders appointed a committee to come to some definite arrangement about the scheme, and all the work of the committee would be of no avail if the arrangement was not carried into effect.

The chairman said that if the shareholders were opposed to the scheme they could take their own course.

Mr. Byramjee stated that the scheme was wholly that of the shareholders.

Mr. Hurrell added that the only modification was that the directors should have the power to increase the capital by one lakh.

Here followed some conversation in Gujerathee among the shareholders, after which it was proposed by Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy—"That the following proposal of the committee appointed by the shareholders on the 9th day of July instant, namely, that a new company be formed with a capital of 32 lakhs of rupees, divided in 1,600 fully paid up shares of Rs. 2,000 each, with powers to the directors to increase the capital to such an extent as will produce Rs. 1,00,000, and with powers to the shareholders to increase up to 50 lakhs, be agreed to."

The above proposition was not seconded by any shareholder.

Mr. Kolah—Let the amount be reduced to Rs. 50,000.

Mr. Motiram—I think so too.

The Chairman asked who would second Mr. Kolah's proposition.

Mr. Motiram seconded the proposition.

On a show of hands Mr. Ghandy's proposition was lost, and the amendment proposed by Mr. Kolah was carried.

The Chairman—There is no further business to-day.

Mr. Motiram—Why should the proposition to wind up the company not be confirmed to-day?

Mr. Hurrell said that another meeting of the shareholders would be required for that purpose.

The chairman then read a letter from Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, written on behalf of Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, stating that their client would not consent to the transfer of two lakhs of rupees until he saw the articles of association of the new company.

Mr. Hurrell said that he had seen Mr. Peile, and there would be no objection about it.

The meeting then separated.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—16TH JULY.

(BEFORE J. L. WARDEN, ESQ.)

DRIVING A VEHICLE WITHOUT LIGHT.—Babajee Raghoo, a coachman, was sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees, for driving a vehicle after dark without a sufficient light, at Byculla.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Gungee, woman, was charged with having in her possession a fowl, reasonably suspected of being stolen. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of three rupees, in default of payment of fine, to be imprisoned with hard labour for ten days.

TRESPASS.—Yahatsing Sudoosing was charged with wilfully trespassing in the compound of one Hajee Hoossein. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and fined in the sum of five rupees.

THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

TENTH DAY, THURSDAY, JULY 16.

JUMNADASS VULLUBDASS was the first witness—being sworn by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, who acted both as Parsee priest in swearing witnesses, and as interpreter,—he deposed:—I am a broker and was in partnership with Davidass Luckmidass. We were employed by Mr. Taylor, Dr. Diver, and Atmaram Madhowjee to buy shares for them. We received no money to buy these shares with, but I was provided with margin money. (Q.) Well this is the process, is it not—you bought shares in the market?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Then you went with the seller to the Bank of Bombay to borrow money upon them?—(A.) Yes. In some cases, those merchants of whom I bought trusted me with the documents and I deposited them in the Bank and received the money upon them. I got money, not to the full amount, from the bank and deposited the shares, and then I went and got the margin money, not from Mr. Taylor, but from Dr. Diver and Atmaram Madhowjee. The shares were the property of these gentlemen. In such transactions they were responsible to me, and I to the bank. The President—That's just what I wanted to know. Now if these gentlemen were the owners of the shares, what security had they for their margins and for these shares ever being delivered to them?—(A.) It was a verbal arrangement between me and them, and there was no account between us in respect of those purchases. I was not in the habit of reporting to them where these shares were. It was a matter of confidence between them and me. I used to buy and sell for them on many occasions. The President—Yes; but these gentlemen were men of business I suppose, and did not trust you with all that money on shares?—(A.) That had been the practice between me and them, not for a short time, but for eight years. (Q.) Now, do you mean to say, sir, that when they paid you the margins of these shares, they did not know what they were, or where they were placed?—(A.) They knew what shares they were, and how many there were of them, but they did not know where they were deposited, because I did not report that to them. (Q.) Do you mean to say, sir, they trusted entirely to you and never enquired where these shares were deposited—their own shares—those which you admit to be their own shares?—(A.) They left the deposit with me. I was allowed by them to deposit the shares wherever I liked. The President—Yes; but that is not an answer to my question. I did not ask if you were allowed to deposit wherever you liked—I suppose you were permitted to do so wherever you could get the money; but the question is, did they not know where their own shares were?—(A.) They did not. (Q.) I find that you got a large sum from the head office, Rs. 3,47,000, and that you got Rs. 3,25,000 from the branch office in your name?—(A.) Very likely—in the name of myself and my brother partner? (Q.) Yes, some in that way and some in your own name. How did you obtain these large advances?—(A.) They were secured by shares. (Q.) That is not an answer to my question. Very sufficient security it appears to have been! The loss at the head office appears to have been Rs. 2,65,000 odd, and on the branch Rs. 1,70,000—even more than I have stated, for I have understated the loss at the head office by Rs. 69,000?—(A.) Shares at that time stood in such high credit that money was advanced on them in the same way as it would be advanced on gold. (Q.) You need not go on in that way, sir. I ask you by whom you was recommended, either at Kalbadavie or the head office?—(A.) I used to write a note regarding the proposed loan to the manager and he used to send me an answer. (Q.) That is not my question. I ask you by whom you were recommended, either at the head office or at the Kalbadavie branch, to do business there?—(A.) With regard to the Kalbadavie branch my partner was acquainted with Mr. Bullock, the manager. (Q.) Very well acquainted indeed?—(A.) Yes, he was well acquainted. By being acquainted I mean he had access to him, and was in the habit of going and speaking to him. (Q.) That is a different thing from being well acquainted. Now which do you mean?—(A.) Not intimately acquainted, but acquainted in the matter of business as a practising broker. (Q.) Now, ask him if he knows Premchund's handwriting?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Do you know that handwriting?—(A.) No, I do not know that handwriting. (Q.) Do you mean that, sir? You said you know his handwriting.—(A.) Interpreter—He means that he knows Premchund's Guzerati handwriting. President—Just ask him. Witness—I don't know English. (Q.) You cannot read that either (showing another note)?—(A.) I do not know English at all. (Q). Now, sir, be careful as to what you are saying. I ask you, sir, whether you were not recommended to the Bank of Bombay by Premchund Roychund on two different occasions?—(A). I did not ask him to recommend me. (Q). Don't you know, sir, who recommended you?—(A). Perhaps he did; very likely he did. (Q). You had business with him at that time?—(A). Yes. (Q). Did you buy any of these shares for Mr. Taylor, Dr. Diver, and Atmaram Madhowjee from Premchund?—(A). Very likely. (Q). Now, cannot you give us something a little more to the point than these vague answers? Do not you know that you did?—(A). He was a broker, I was a broker, brokers have transactions together, and very likely I purchased from him as well as from others. (Q.) Now, sir, do you believe that Premchund would volunteer that recommendation of you on two different occasions?—(A.) I don't remember having asked him to do so; perhaps he might have been asked and might have consented. (Q.) Now, have you any of your books here with you?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Can you say from whom you bought the shares about this time—January, February, and March, 1865. Just look at the shares deposited at the branch bank; that is what I want. Where did you get the shares which were deposited on 7th and 11th January and 16th March? Were there not 120 shares of the Bombay City Bank and 14 shares of the Mazagon Reclamation Company deposited?—(A.) For securing Rs. 84,000, 14 shares of the Mazagon Reclamation Company were deposited.—(Q.) Now, from whom did you buy them?—(A.) These were purchased by me from brokers in the market. I will give you the names of the persons for whom they were purchased. (Q.) I ask for the names of those you bought them from.—(A.) I can give you the names of the brokers through whom I purchased them. (Q.) Well, who were they?—(A.) I have not got the brokers' account book here. It is with my trustee. (Q.) Oh, you are in trust too, are you? Is your trustee here?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Has he got your books?—(A.) The mehta has forgot to bring the book. I shall fetch it for you if you wish (Q.) it. Well now, about the 120 City Bank shares, what do you know about them? What was the security you deposited for the Rs. 61,000. You deposited 120 shares of the Bombay City Bank, did you not?—(A.) Not when the loan was originally obtained. Perhaps there was some change made in the deposit when the loan was renewed. (Q.) I ask you this question,—were you indebted to Premchund Roychund at this time—either you or you partner?—(A.) I was. (Q.) For how much?—(A.) Rs. 1,14,656 was the balance due by me to him at the Dewallee. (Q.) Now, just look and see when you paid that balance off! Interpreter—There is a payment debited to him on 3rd April of Rs. 2,90,213 odd, and another payment of Rs. 85,040 on 26th April, but on the credit side there are other items besides that balance, one of Rs. 40,000, and another of three lakhs. (Q.) But what was the state of your account at the end of April? Had you paid Premchund off?—(A.) The account had not been paid off. The total amount on the credit side is Rs. 4,55,456 and on the debit side Rs. 3,75,253. (Q.) Now, then, about this note of Rs. 2,41,000 for which Atmaram became co-obligant with you. Atmaram had dealt very largely with you, had he not?—(A.) Yes, and his two partners owed me a large sum of money for shares which I had bought for them. Some of these shares were from the Bank of Bombay—therefore I called upon Atmaram to give his signature for that note to the Bank of Bombay. I paid a large sum, Rs. 3,00,000, to Premchund on 3rd April. (Q.) Was that the day after you borrowed Rs. 1,50,000 from the Bank of Bombay?—Witness—That Rs. 1,50,000 which I received from the Bank of Bombay? The President—That is not an answer to my question. Now answer the question. (Question repeated). Witness—With regard the Rs. 1,50,000 I paid that into the Presidency Bank. The President—I want you to answer my question. (Question again repeated). Witness—That Rs. 3,00,000 was credited to Premchund, but the payment was Rs. 2,90,000. The President again put his question, and the witness remarked he could not answer it without reference to his books—This was at once allowed, and after an examination of the books by the witness the President again pressed for an answer to his question, which he remarked was a simple one. No reply was given however, so that the President proceeded—Come, I'll put it in another way. Did not you borrow Rs. 1,50,000 from the Bank of Bombay on the 2nd April? That will do, You cannot deny that.—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Now, did not you pay Rs. 2,90,000 next day to Premchund?—(A.) I did not make a cash payment, but I sold to him shares of that value.—(Q.) Did you not, sir, pay that sum to his account? There [referring to a book] is no sign of any shares there?—(A.) Yes, that would be tantamount to a payment, because that is the value of shares which were purchased by me and sold to him. (Q.) Did not you pay Rs. 85,000 next day?—(A). That Rs. 85,040 is the value of 240 shares of the Royal Bank which I sold to Premchund. Witness here referred to his books, the first of which showed a payment of Rs. 2,90,213 to Premchund on the 4th April (Sumvat 1931) and Rs. 85,040 to him also on the 6th April. The particulars which were in the cash book and were entered in evidence were as follow—"Rs. 2,90,213 debited to the account of Sha Premchund Roychund 23rd April 1865, 100 shares of the Royal Bank, Rs. 24,250 for old shares, and Rs. 90,333 for new—total Rs. 114,585. 350 shares of the Royal Bank, Rs. 82,225 old shares, and Rs. 37,413 for new shares." The President—The fact is, Premchund required you to lessen your debt to him by handing over shares to him?—(A.) On the previous day he paid me Rs. 3,00,000 for the purpose of enabling me to buy these and other shares for him, and I did so. (Q.) Now, sir, is it not clear from that statement that you were constantly dealing and carrying on most important transactions for Premchund?—(A.) Yes, I had many extensive transactions with him simply as a broker, but he was no relation of mine. The President—No, I did not ask if he was any relation of yours; but now, sir, I ask you again—Do you mean to deny that Premchund Roychund was the person who recommended you to the Kalbadavie branch?—(A.) I did not negotiate that transaction with the Kalbadavie branch at all; my partner did. (Q.) Do you mean to tell us you did not know by what means you got these large loans from the Kalbadavie branch? or will you tell us why your partner went to the Kalbadavie branch?—(A.) Because it was more convenient for him to go there. (Q.) When you went to the head office for the Rs. 1,22,000, did they say nothing about the large sums outstanding in your name at the Kalbadavie brench?—(A.) No. (Q.) Were they not aware of it?—(A.) Very likely they were, but the advance was secured by the deposit of Commercial Bank shares. (Q.) In whose name were these shares deposited in the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) With regard to 400 of these shares they came from the Presidency Bank, and I don't know in whose name they stood, The shares did not stand in the name

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of any particular individual, they were blank. (Q.) They were deposited in your name, were they not?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) You never mentioned the name of the real owners—Messrs. Diver, Taylor, and Atmaram Madhowjee?—(A.) I did not act as broker for only these three gentlemen, I acted as broker for many others, and the shares were deposited on account of my customers generally. The President—Well, you may go.

Mr. Charles Edward Chapman, who was the next witness, deposed—I am engaged in the Bengal Civil Service, Financial Department. In April 1865 I held the office of Accountant-General here, officiating as such during Mr. Lushington's absence. (Q.) When were you appointed Government director.—(A.) I was appointed on 23rd April 1866 and took my seat on the 24th. The first meeting I attended was on Tuesday the 24th of that month. (Q.) Did the Government directors receive any pay for their duty?—(A.) Nothing more than the honorarium for their attendance. (Q.) The only payment was the two gold mohurs for each meeting they attended?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Who were the other two Government directors?—(A.) Mr. Norman was the only one at that time. (Q.) Mr. Lushington's place was not filled up?—(A.) Mr. Lushington's place was not filld up. I was appointed in Colonel Marriott's place. (Q.) Did you receive any instructions from Government when you were appointed?—(A.) No, none whatever. (Q.) Were you ever employed in mercantile pursuits or in any bank before this time?—(A.) No. (Q.) You were not appointed on account of any particular knowledge to qualify you for the place, but only in virtue of your being Accountant-General?—(A.) It was the view of the Government of India that the Accountant-General should be *ex-officio* one of the directors of the bank, but the local Government I believe did not hold the same view, and there was some discussion on that point. I was not appointed a director on receiving my appointment as Accountant General, for I took that office on 1st February. (Q.) Then you were appointed on account of your office without any particular qualification? It is not with a personal application that I put that question, but I want to know the system.—(A.) I think I can hardly say that, because the Government of Bombay would not appoint me in virtue of my office. Probably as I was one of the financial officers I had been thought of. (Q.) The Government of India directed—do I understand you right?—that the Accountant-General should always be a Government director of the bank? Was it not so?—(A.) Yes, but that was not the view of the Local Government. (Q.) Are not the Government directors liable to be removed very soon from one cause or other—such as the usual removal owing to promotion?—(A.) Yes, I think they are. (Q.) They are liable to be removed to another place, are they not, when in the Financial Department?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And are very often removed temporarily to accompany the Governor during his visits to Mahableshwur or Poonah or his tours through the Presidency?—(A.) Yes: no doubt that has been the case. But the officers of the Finance Department were less liable to be removed. (Q.) Were not some of the Government directors liable to be removed often?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And when they were so removed to accompany the Governor in his tour, was there not a person appointed to officiate in the place of each for the few months of their absence?—(A.) I think not. (Q.) Mr. H. L. Anderson it seems was appointed a director for two months when the Governor was on his tour?—(A.) I cannot speak to that from my own knowledge. It was previous to my time. (Q.) It has not lately been done?—(A.) No, not since I have been connected with the bank. (Q.) And a result would be that a Government director would have the difficulty that he could hardly qualify himself for a knowledge of the business of the bank in that time? (A.) I don't think it would affect his peculiar duty as a director. It would not affect, for example, his knowledge of the commercial standing of parties with the bank. The President—I will come to that presently. You think it would not interfere with the proper province of a Government director if he were removed for two or three months and then came back to the board? (A.) I think it would so far interfere that it would break the thread of his knowledge of what was going on. (Q.) Now, did the Government directors exercise or assume to exercise the same power as the other directors? (A.) I think I may say this, the Government directors sit there as representing the Government as a large shareholder. The President—Oh! we want to know the system—whether they were exactly on the same footing as the commercial directors for all purposes. Witness—They were not, certainly not. (Q.) In what respect did they differ?—(A.) They differed in this respect—inasmuch as it was impossible for them to be acquainted with the credit and standing of the parties who were dealing with the bank, and they necessarily looked to their colleagues who were so acquainted with the commercial world and who were therefore primarily responsible for the business of the bank. (Q.) Then am I to understand you to say that the Government directors were not equally qualified to express their opinion as to the mercantile world?—(A.) They are not. (Q.) And were liable to be influenced a good deal by the opinion of the commercial directors?—(A.) Yes, on all points touching the credit of customers. (Q.) Then in point of fact you do not think the Government directors were equally qualified for their posts with the commercial directors?—(A.) They were equally qualified in some respects, but had not the peculiar qualifications. The President—Yes; but I said all respects. They were not equally qualified?—(A.) No. (Q.) Now, have you any reason to suppose from their position or from any other cause, either on the ground of their want of qualification on these points or for any other reason, they were kept ignorant of current transactions to any, and, if so, what extent?—(A.) Of course I can only speak for the actual period I sat at the board—I cannot say a word as to past transactions. The President—No, but I refer only to your knowledge.—(A.) I do think that with regard to one large transaction the Government directors were kept ignorant of the facts with which they ought to have been acquainted and which some of their colleagues ought to have informed them of. The President—I won't go into that at present, the particulars of that case will come by-and-bye, but am going on generally just now. You were kept ignorant, you think, by your commercial brother directors or by the secretary. Witness—In this particular case I allude to? The President—Yes, in this particular case, though we are not going into it just now.—(A.) I should say, both. The President—Now I am going to raise another question as to the secretary. Are you of opinion that the Government directors were kept ignorant of the transactions of the secretary during the time you were in office?—(A.) I know of one or two transactions of which we were ignorant and regarding which we were misled on questions which we put,—one in particular. The President—I will return to that question afterwards. Now, I believe, immediately on your appointment you found out that there had been no audit of the cash balances and the accounts of the bank as there ought to have been under the sixth article of the agreement between the bank and Government?—(A.) I did; and I brought that to the notice of Government. (Q.) I believe you wrote on 1st May?—(A.) Yes, I did. I had already spoken to them on the subject. [Shown two letters.] That is the letter I wrote, and this is the reply. (Q.) Well, Government approved of your suggestion, did they not?—(A.) They approved of it and appointed me to do the duties as auditor. (Q.) Then, on 14th May you wrote a letter to Government pointing out that, under the 38th section of the Act, you could not be auditor?—(A.) Yes, inasmuch as I was a director; and I asked Government to nominate some other person. I was eventually associated with the auditors, Messrs. Tyndall and Benn. I could not be appointed an auditor, but I was associated with the auditors. (Q.) Did you count the cash balance on that occasion?—(A.) I did. (Q.) Was it all right?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And you had no remark to make upon it?—(A.) No. (Q.) You mentioned having spoken to Sir Bartle Frere previously about this. Were the Government directors in the habit of consulting Government or any member of Government, or the Secretary to Government, from time to time, with respect to the transactions of the Bank?—(A.) During my incumbency I should say not, but then the secretary, being a Government director, would undoubtedly keep Government fully informed. (Q.) You say "the secretary being a Government director?"—(A.) He was in constant communication with the Governor, and I have no doubt kept him fully informed. That is not a matter, however, that I can speak of from my own personal knowledge. (Q.) What knowledge do you speak from?—(A.) I can only speak from probability, knowing the chief secretary to have been in daily communication with the Governor. (Q.) You only speak from probability?—(A.) Yes, and I may add that when Mr. J. L. Lushington returned it would be he that would communicate on any subject with the Government. I cannot say what letters may have passed. I believe he did write occasionally then. The Governor was then—that is, in May—at Mahableshwur. Mr. Lushington resumed his post as Accountant-General on 11th May or thereabouts. (Q.) Was he in the habit of communicating with the Government?—(A.) Yes, both with the Government of India and the Local Government, by letter. (Q.) Do you mean to say that the Government directors did so as a habit or did so occasionally?—(A.) During my incumbency I should say it was the habit, that whenever there was anything to which the attention of Government should be drawn, the senior Government director would invariably address Government semi-officially. (Q.) Was there any order that they should do so?—(A.) None that I am aware of—no written order. (Q.) I think you received a subpœna to bring any letters you have written to Government, or any letters written by Government to you?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Will you produce them?—(A.) I have no letters but those relating to the auditor or to my report on the examination of the cash. I have no other written communications with Government. (Q.) Did you write any other communications to the Government?—(A.) No. (Q.) Then, there are no others?—(A.) No. (Q.) Have you any copies of letters from yourself to the Government?—(A.) I expect I did not write any. (Q.) Then your communications with the Government must have been verbal?—(A.) Yes, verbal. Mr. Lushington, my chief, as I have already said, would communicate with the Government, and I would talk over the matter with him before he wrote. (Q.) Now, I suppose you have read the pamphlet published by the shareholders?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) You see the shareholders charge the Government directors with speculating largely and mixing up with matters of that kind?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) It is therefore my duty to ask you a few questions. Have you speculated in any way?—(A.) I have never held a share in my life except shares in the Bank of Bombay. Perhaps I ought to explain that I did not come to Bombay till 15th December from a three years' furlough, and therefore I was not exposed to the temptation. (Q.) Not that I wish to say anything, but merely because I am bound after what has appeared in the pamphlet to put the question, I would ask, have you had any interest in the Asiatic Bank or the Bombay Reclamation Company?—(A.) None whatever. (Q.) Have you been under any obligation, pecuniary or otherwise, to any native director?—(A.) None whatever, nor to any other director. (Q.) Now, I think you said that you were appointed a director on the 24th April; well, then, you had a very important duty to discharge very soon after the appointment. On the 26th, I believe, you were summoned to a meeting at the Bank.—(A.) Yes, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. (Q.) Can you tell us who were the directors present on that occasion?—(A.) Mr. Lidderdale, chairman, Mr. Alex. Brown, Mr. Alex. Stewart, Mr. Tracey, Mr. Norman, and myself. (Q.) Some other persons were present also by invitation?—(A.) Yes, Mr. More of the Oriental Bank, Mr. Campbell of the Chartered Mercantile, Mr. Thomson of the Bank of Hindustan, and Mr. Morrison of the Asiatic. (Q.) Was Mr. Kelly, the solicitor, present on that occasion?—(A.) No. (Q.) Nor Premchund Roychund?—(A.) No. (Q.) Why were these bank managers summoned on that occasion?—(A.) They were summoned because the Bank of Bombay would not take the responsibility upon itself of granting the advance which Premchund required to carry him on. (Q.) Now, was there any discussion at this meeting? If so, state what passed.—(A.) Mr. Lidderdale, the president, opened the discussion by briefly stating that Premchund was in difficulties, and would suspend payment on the next day unless he were immediately assisted. He added that the amount required to enable him to carry on was 25 lakhs, which was a larger sum than the Bank of Bombay felt justified in advancing; that it was a matter of interest to all the leading banks of Bombay that he should be supported; and that he had therefore convened these managers to take the matter into consideration. (Q.) Well, did any discussion arise on that?—(A.) Mr. More, so far as I remember, stated in reply that he had no interest in supporting Premchund; and I think Mr. Campbell made a similar statement. Mr. More added that for the general good he would join in an arrangement,—that, knowing the importance generally of supporting Premchund, he would bear his share. I forget the exact words he used, but it was tantamount to that. (Q.) Did anything else pass?—(A.) Mr. Morrison, I remember, made no secret about his being interested in supporting Premchund, and he readily agreed. So did Mr. Thomson. There was some discussion between Mr. More and Mr. Campbell as to the amount which they should respectively contribute. It was then getting late, and Mr. Lidderdale moved the adjournment of the meeting till next morning at his bungalow, partly with a wish that More and Campbell should be able to settle in the meantime as to the amount for which they would render themselves liable. (Q.) That was the object of the adjournment, then,—to give More and Campbell an opportunity of considering to what extent they would become liable?—(A.) We thought the managers would probably hold a meeting themselves, and the adjournment was to give them time to come to a decision, and not to give them any trouble. (Q.) Did you avail yourself of the opportunity afforded by that adjournment to seek advice elsewhere?—(A.) I did not. We were to meet at 7 o'clock next morning. It was understood that it was very important to keep the matter extremely secret, and I should not have felt justified at that stage of the proceedings in mentioning the matter outside the bank parlour. (Q.) Well, you attended the meeting at Mr. Lidderdale's bungalow next morning?—(A.) I did. (Q.) That was at Malabar Hill?—(A.) No, at Cumballa Hill. (Q.) At an early hour in the morning?—(A.) At 7 o'clock, but I suppose it would be nearly 8 before we assembled. (Q.) Who were present on that occasion?—(A.) All who were present at the previous meeting, with the addition of Mr. Muller, of the Comptoir d'Escompte, and, I think, Mr. Beattie, of the Commercial Bank. [The President—Yes, it appears so from the minutes.] Mr. Kelly, solicitor for the bank, was brought there and sat on the president's right. (Q.) Was any statement of Premchund Roychund's affairs produced on that occasion?—(A.) The only statement I remember was a rough draft of his immediate pressing liabilities. There was no statement of his debts generally. [The President—We have a copy of that statement, but it was impossible to copy it. We ought to have had it photographed.] I only remember seeing it passed round amongst the directors, but I do not think it was even passed round amongst all those present. The secretary was present of course,—or, at least, he was so far present that he was engaged in going to and fro between the president and Premchund, who was standing outside in the porch of the bungalow. (Q.) The secretary then was the medium of communication between the directors and Premchund Roychund?—(A.) Partly the secretary, and partly Mr. Tracey. (Q.) Now look at this document. I am afraid that will give us no adequate idea of the original document. It is a copy we took from the pencil copy. The original has been sent home for examination.—(A.) I could not recognise this paper. I don't think I took the original copy in my hand at the time. President (to the clerk)—Take down that. He does not think it was seen by him at the time. (Q.) Was the statement of Premchund Roychund's affairs produced and discussed?—(A.) No, not a full statement. (Q.) Well, then, an imperfect statement of his affairs was produced?—(A.) The only statement I remember was a rough statement of Premchund's pressing liabilities; I remember no further statement. (Q.) Well, that was examined and discussed, was it not?—(A.) Very slightly discussed. The main point of discussion at the meeting was the security. (Q.) Well, I shall come to that afterwards. The statement was in no respect verified, was it?—(A.) No. (Q.) Was his position with the Bombay Bank or with any other bank at the time ascertained?—(A.) No mention whatever was made of his liabilities to the bank or to any of the other banks. (Q.) Then am I to understand that it was only a rough statement of his pressing liabilities, and that there was no statement of his affairs generally?—(A.) None that I saw or heard discussed. (Q.) Now, the object was to stave off the failure of Premchund Roychund, was it not?—(A.) It was more than that. The object——(Q.) The object was to do that first?—(A.) Yes, his difficulties were represented as immediate, and that he would suspend payment next day if he was not assisted. He had some up-country bills to cash, and we had to give him power to telegraph up-country. (Q.) You could not at that meeting form any opinion as to whether that loan would effect the object without a statement of his affairs being produced?—(A.) The only explanation I can give is that Premchund at that time held such a peculiar position in Bombay that the idea of his insolvency had hardly been realised, and that all the directors, with one exception, must have been ignorant of his true position. (Q.) Now, then, we will just take that answer *seriatim*. You first say Premchund held a peculiar position. Was not his peculiar position this, that he was known as the greatest speculator in Bombay?—(A.) Undoubtedly he was the greatest speculator, but he also was a man who had been courted and honoured by every class of society. He was above the rank of a common speculator. He was, I should say, looked upon as the keystone of the commercial prosperity of Bombay at that time. He held a very high position. (Q.) You say the idea of his insolvency could hardly be realised by any one present? Was not the very question you were considering whether you could stave off his insolvency?—(A.) Yes, it was. (Q.) Then you say all the directors, with one exception, must have been ignorant of the true state of his affairs; but were not you assembled on that occasion to lend him 25 lakhs to prevent him stopping next day?—(A.) Of course that opened my eyes and showed me that he was in difficulties, but the whole thing was so——(Q.). Then, with your eyes open to the very nature of the thing, do you think you could possibly come to any conclusion as to whether your advances would be effectual without having a full statement of his affairs?—(A.) Undoubtedly we ought to have had a statement of his affairs; but I would add that the security tendered was considered so——(Q.) We will come to that afterwards. Now, then, did anybody at that meeting suggest that there should be an enquiry into his exact position?—(A.) I cannot say I remember any one making that suggestion. (Q.) Was Premchund ever asked to satisfy you as to whether, if this 25 lakhs was advanced, it would effect his object?—(A.) Premchund was not present, and therefore no question was put. (Q.) Was Mr. Robertson sent out to him with the view of ascertaining whether the 25 lakhs would effect his object and keep him clear?—(A.) I think not. I think he was sent out to question him as to his securities. (Q.) Now, we will come to the next point, as to the security offered. I believe there was a statement in lead pencil which is almost illegible in the original, but it has been deciphered by my clerk. That [showing the copy] is very much more legible than the original?—(A.) It was pencilled down at the time by Mr. Robertson, I think. (Q.) Was it something to that effect?—(A.) It was. (Q.) Well, now, you say that statement was produced? By whom was it produced?—(A.) It was sometimes in Mr. Robertson's hands and sometimes in Mr. Tracey's. I do not remember whether it was formally put before the president. (Q.) Now, were the lands stated in the statement known to any of the directors?—(A.) Yes, they were (Q.) To which of the directors?—(A.) We had the Collector of Bombay, Mr. Norman, present at the meeting, and he knew the value of the land intimately. The President—I hope he will be able to give us some valuable information upon that point when we call him. He knew these lands personally?—(A.) He did. (Q.) Did he know whether they were encumbered or not?—(A.) I cannot say. I should think he would know that in virtue of his office almost. (Q.) Was the legality of advancing on land by the Bank of Bombay discussed?—(A.) I do not remember any discussion at the time. It formed a subject of discussion between myself and the president very shortly afterwards. I did not then read the charter so carefully as I did afterwards. (Q.) Was anything done with that statement as to the land and its value? Did the discussion result in anything?—(A.) The main point in the discussion was to get as much security as we could, and I remember it being so much pressed upon Mr. Tracey that he came back to say that we were giving Premchund so much trouble that he would rather stop than give us as much information as we wanted. We were very anxious to assure ourselves as to this security, and I remember the president sending Mr. Tracey frequently to Premchund, and Mr. Tracey returned to say that really if we gave Premchund so much trouble he would prefer stopping, and that he resented, in fact, giving us information about this. (Q.) Who resented,—Mr. Tracey or Premchund?—(A.) Premchund; it was reported by Mr. Tracey. (Q.) Did Mr. Tracey take a very active part on that occasion?—(A.) He did. (Q.) Was he or Mr. Robertson, or both, exponent?—(A.) I should say Mr. Tracey was the exponent. (Q.) Well, then, there were some jewels offered as security?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) What were they valued at in the statement?—(A.) 20 lakhs, if I remember aright. (Q.) Were the jewels seen at the time?—(A.) No, they were not, because they had to be got from Premchund's wife: I believe some were in Guzerat. They were not forthcoming at the time. (Q.) Were they known to any of the directors?—(A.) Premchund was known to the possessor of valuable jewels, but I do not think any particular jewel was known to the directors. (Q.) Do you happen to know what these jewels have since realised?—(A.) When I last heard of them they were still lying for sale—but I think an offer has been made of £5,000.

Mr. Lidderdale—They are sold, Sir, for five lakhs.

Examination continued—(Q.) Was there any discussion when these valuation statements were introduced?—(A.) There was very little discussion that I remember. The valuations were generally considered well within the margin of our advance and they satisfied apparently the managers of the different banks. (Q.) Now, was there any reason why you should have been in such a hurry on that particular day?—(A.) The reason was Premchund's threat of immediate suspension if he was not assisted that morning. (Q.) Was there any opposition at the meeting?—(A.) None whatever; there was not a dissentient voice so far as I heard. (Q.) Both the Government directors, yourself, and Mr. Norman, consented willingly?—(A.) I cannot say we consented willingly. I think both of us felt that we could not incur the responsibility of asserting our opinion that the advance should not be given against that of our mercantile colleagues. We knew what the result of Premchund's stoppage would be; I won't say we actually knew, but we could not incur the responsibility of opposing him. I should like to add that, for myself, I was then only two days on the direction, and I did not feel in a position to take any leading part in these proceedings. (Q.) Now, what was the result of this discussion—what was the agreement come to?—(A.) The agreement come to was that the bank should, if need be, advance the money. (Q.) Was not it rather that the bank should in the first place advance the whole money?—(A.) Yes, but that the responsibility should be shared by the banks in the several proportions accepted by their several managers. I do not know if my meaning is quite clear. Every one knew that we were incurring risk in giving this advance. We on the part of the bank said "We will take so much of the risk provided you on your parts will take so much. If this results in a loss you will be responsible for such and such portions of the loss." That was what I understood from the arrangement. (Q.) Now was that arrangement reduced into writing?—(A.) I know now that it was not. (Q.) No note was taken of that arrangement?—(A.) I cannot say, the bank's solicitor was sitting there with instructions from the president to commit to writing in legal form whatever was agreed upon. (Q.) The bank's solicitor was sitting there with instructions. When were these instructions given?—(A.) Mr. Kelly was sent for. Mr. Stuart, Mr. Lidderdale's partner, went for him and brought him, and Mr. Lidderdale told him. (Q.) Did you hear Mr. Lidderdale say anything to him about it?—(A.) I did not. It must have been before I entered the room, but it followed as a matter of certainty that he would not have been brought there except as legal adviser. (Q.) Now did he, as a matter of fact, reduce that agreement to writing?—(A.) He did not. (Q.) Did you or any other director present, or the secretary, require him to reduce it into writing there and then?—(A.) I heard no such order given, but seeing him there with his pens and paper we of course assumed that he would perform the business for which he had been summoned to the meeting. (Q.) Am I to understand that you thought he was reducing this agreement into writing?—(A.) I did not think he was doing it then, but I understood that he was there to do it, and that he would do it. If he had been doing it I would have seen him. (Q.) Did not you ask him to hand it round for signature if you thought he was doing it?—(A.) I did not *not* think he was doing it then. (Q.) That is what I wanted to get out. Then you were aware it was not being reduced into writing then?—(A.) I knew of course that it was not, because I could see that he was not doing it. (Q.) You never saw any writing handed round for the bank managers to sign?—(A.) No. (Q.) Did you hear Mr. Lidderdale give any instructions to Mr. Kelly to prepare an agreement for execution before the money was paid out or next morning or that afternoon?—(A.) I did not. I was sitting at some distance from Mr. Lidderdale, so that it is quite possible he may have given that order and yet I not hear it. (Q.) I fully appreciate what you say of your being a new director of only two days' standing at that time, but do you think now that you protected the interests of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay in agreeing first of all to that agreement without a full statement of the affairs of Premchund being laid before you, without a verification of the security offered, and without a reduction of the agreement into writing and signed by the bank managers before you left the room?—(A.) No, I must admit it was a grave omission, and I can only say in explanation that I was quite new to the way in which business was then done, and I took it too much for granted that what seemed an ordinary piece of business should be——The President (interrupting)—Before I close this question of the meeting, do you remember any one suggesting that it should be taken down in writing? It seems so strange that men of business should not suggest such a thing!—(A.) I cannot remember that it was, and I think it was very strange. (Q.) Did you know at the time that the money was required that day, or a portion of it?—(A.) I knew that a portion of it was. (Q.) And that it would have to be paid on that day?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Well, then, the meeting broke up shortly after that. Do you remember anything else occurring at that meeting which would be useful for us to know?—(A.) Nothing. The meeting broke up and some of us remained for breakfast with Mr. Lidderdale, and after breakfast Mr. Norman and I discussed which of us should go and report the circumstance to the Governor, and it was settled that I should go with Mr. Lidderdale. (Q.) Well, did you accompany Mr. Lidderdale to the Governor?—(A.) I did. (Q.) Where was the Governor residing then?—(A.) We went to Malabar Point, where the Governor was residing, but we were told by the aide-de-camp that Sir Bartle Frere was at Parell, and that as he was going to Mahableshwur on Monday he was very busy in making his preparations. (Q.) You did not see the Governor at Malabar Point?—(A.) I did not. (Q.) Well, what did you do then?—(A.) I had my duties as Accountant-General to perform then, and Mr. Lidderdale drove me back to my house, which was situated very near Malabar Point, and left me there. I had my pressing duties as Accountant-General to do at the time, and made up my mind that I would see the Governor the first thing next morning at Parell, which was I should think a five-mile drive. (Q.) Am I to understand you did not see the Governor or report the circumstance to any other member of the Government on that day?—(A.) No. (Q.) What did you do next day?—(A.) Next morning was one of Sir Bartle Frere's public breakfasts, and I wrote to his aide-de-camp to say that I wished to have an interview with Sir Bartle. It was at Malabar Point. I went to the breakfast. It was the Governor's custom to have each gentleman who wished to speak to him after breakfast was over one by one, and I went in in my turn. I would wish to say I knew Sir Bartle very slightly then, and therefore I did not enter into a very long conversation with him; but I told him that Premchund was in difficulties and had made application to the bank for an advance. I cannot swear that I mentioned the 25 lakhs, but to the best of my belief I did say that the amount he asked for was 25 lakhs. I also told Sir Bartle of the arrangement made with the managers of the leading banks. Sir Bartle's reply was very brief. As far as I remember he said "You have satisfied yourselves regarding the security," to which I assented. I believed at the time that the president had communicated with the Governor, and I was not surprised that he did not enter more fully with me into the circumstances of the case. That was all that passed. Sir Bartle then proceeded to speak to me about a clause in the agreement which I had then brought to his notice and which I thought had been neglected, and discussed at some length his reasons for not having appointed me as a Government director when I came to be Accountant-General. He spoke at considerable length about the correspondence between himself and the Government of India. That is all I remember of the interview with Sir Bartle Frere. (Q.) From what you have said, am I to believe he did not express approval or disapproval of the loan?—(A.) He did not. (Q.) Now, this took place at about what time?—(A.) This took place between 9 and 10 o'clock on Saturday morning—the 28th, I think. (Q.) Now, from what Mr. Lidderdale said the other day I understood him to mean that your communication was before any money was paid on account of this advance. Was that so?—(A.) I believe our books show that money actually was paid out on Friday the 27th. (Q.) Are you quite sure that any demand was made on the 27th?—(A.) I cannot be sure without seeing the books; but I think there must have been. [Shown entry.] (Q.) You do not happen to know how that is exactly?—(A.) No. The President—We will hear what Mr. Brown says when we examine him as to this matter. You are not able to say how much was paid on the 27th and how much was paid on the 28th?—(A.) No. (Q.) Did Mr. Norman take any steps to protect himself in any way?—(A.) I acted for Mr. Norman in the matter. I went with the president, and we were supposed to represent partly the Government direction and partly the commercial direction. (Q.) There was no other Government director at the time?—(A.) Only Mr. Norman and I.

After the midday adjournment, Mr. Chapman's examination was continued—(Q.) In the course of your examination you said all the directors with the exception of one had been ignorant of Premchund's affairs: what particular director did you refer to?—(A.) I referred to Mr. Tracey. The President—Now, you said you had reason to believe that you were kept in ignorance on one occasion of an important matter by some director—say to which particular occasion you referred?(A.) I should have said a *single* director rather than all, for I am not aware all were ignorant of it. But the occasion was this—shortly after the loan to Premchund had been given it appeared on our books which lay on the bank table that there was an amount of three lakhs and upwards overdrawn by Premchund. (Q.) Rs. 5,13,000, was it?—(A.) I think at that time when it came to my knowledge it was Rs. 3,15,000, but I forget the exact sum. I called the attention of the secretary to this and asked him by what authority this overdraft was allowed. I could get no information at the first meeting; and I again referred to it at the next meeting, on which Mr. Robertson, looking across to Mr. Tracey, stated that the overdraft was guaranteed by Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co. My colleagues on the board were apparently satisfied with this explanation, Mr. Steuart's being a firm of undoubted standing, and my mind was satisfied too, knowing that Mr. Tracey was a partner of this firm. When Premchund failed we insisted on the production of this guarantee, which will be found, I have no doubt, in the books, because it was recorded. The President—What, the guarantee! The witness—The so-called guarantee. It was a mere note—"My dear Robertson—I guarantee Premchund's over-draft." Mr. Stuart, no doubt, can produce that before the Commission, because he made it the subject of a great deal of enquiry. The note was merely signed "R. Tracey," without the usual official signature for the firm; moreover, it was not fully dated, simply giving the name and day of the month. I forget the real date, but as a matter of fact the note was utterly worthless and no guarantee, and therefore I said in that case the Government directors who made a fair inquiry were misled. The guarantee was so utterly worthless that we were legally advised by our solicitor that we could not recover on it, and Mr. Tracey must have been aware when he made that statement that the so-called guarantee was not a guarantee and could not be so. (Q.) Then what I understand you to say is, that in one or two instances you were kept in ignorance and misled by the secretary?—(A.) The secretary I consider on that occasion misled us. On the morning on which Premchund's loan was given,—Mr. Robertson told us afterwards,—he had had a conversation with Mr. Tracey on this very matter, pointing out to him that he (Mr. Tracey) was liable for that guarantee, and that if this big loan were given he expected a portion of it should be applied to liquidate this overdraft. (Q.) Did Mr. Tracey say that?—(A.) No, Mr. Robertson told us that he met Mr. Tracey on the way up to Mr. Lidderdale's bungalow that morning and said that to him. I think you will find that in Mr. Robertson's deposition to us on the record of the directors. [Mr. Stuart here stated that he had the guarantee note and Mr. Robertson's statement and could send for them and produce them to the Commission, but the chairman replied that there was no hurry, it would do to send them in next day.] Witness then continued,—I complained that it was not fair the Government directors should have been misled with regard to such a large amount. I also think that on that morning the Government directors had a right—considering that I was then only two days on the direction and Mr. Norman but a month or six weeks on the board—to expect that information of our colleagues, if they knew it, of Premchund's indebtedness to the bank. It was a matter in which we were necessarily ignorant, and the knowledge of it would have materially influenced our judgment. (Q.) Do you know when the title-deeds were deposited after this—the title-deeds of the landed property?—(A.) I cannot say the exact date. (Q.) Do you know when the jewels were deposited?—(A.) The bulk of the jewels were deposited it must have been on the next day, if I remember right: I saw some of them. (Q.) Have you ascertained what they realized?—(A.) I have not. I was not aware they were sold till I heard Mr. Lidderdale state so to-day.

Mr. Stuart here stated that the jewels are in London at present, that offers had been made of Rs. 2,33,000, and if no sale was made in London they only waited the arrival of a telegram to sell them in Bombay. The President—Before we go away from this subject, I would ask another question—are you aware of the Government, or any members thereof, having been consulted with respect to other loans or transactions?—(A.) No, I never heard of such. The President—Well, now about the Asiatic Bank. Can you account for the miscalculation as to the securities taken, because it appears to me so extraordinary that in the month of May, 1866, with all your experience as to depreciation, you should still take securities that were not realizing anything like the amount?—(A.) No. At the time we thought ourselves safe, for it was considered at a second meeting and settled in a very regular way. (Q.) But had you not by that time realized the fact that almost all securities of public companies were unsafe?—(A.) I think however there was a great deal more than shares. There was a deal of cash expected on which we had a lien, and there were large landed properties. (Q.) But had not the securities depreciated at this time?—(A.) What months are you speaking of? The President, May and June.—(A.) I do not think the full extent of the calamity was evident in May. (Q.) But what margin did you take? Can you show us any estimate you made in taking those Asiatic Bank shares? There is really an enormous deficiency!—(A.) At the meeting the list of securities was given. (Q.) Yes, it appears to have been most carefully considered by the board; but what I want——Witness (interrupting)—We were fully alive to it, and we were all hoping there would be an improvement. The President—But surely you took those securities for a very large margin, did not you? You did not count on any improvement. I should like to know what these securities were valued at and how much margin you allowed in case of depreciation? Witness—May I look at the list of securities? I was not present at the meeting on 23rd August when the full amount of the security was taken, but I believe it was considered that we had more than covered the advance. (Q.) I know it was, but you see how utterly worthless all that was.—(A.) I think one advance was given by a mistake of Mr. Morris. The President—That was corrected afterwards. He brought some fresh securities in, with which you were perfectly satisfied.—(A.) We got a lien two lakhs hard cash. This was in addition to the security already given—the expectations from Calcutta 1½ lakh and the stock-in-trade of Rogers and Co. 1½ lakh. I believe Mr. Norman will tell you that that was not by any means a high estimate for that property. The President—It was however fallacious. There is no doubt about that, which you will find if you ask Mr. Stuart. Witness—I believe the fall of landed and other property in Bombay was unprecedented. (Q.) But in May 1866 it surely could not be at a very low value.—(A.) There was a great recovery after that: in September there was a full tide of prosperity. It was not till May that the failures at home took place—the Commercial Bank, Overend and Gurney, and Agra and Masterman's. The President—Then this was the very time when you ought to have been cautious. Witness—The security was 13 lakhs in addition to what he had already tendered. (Q.) Yes, what you considered good security. I do not doubt you thought it good security, but what I want to know is how it miscalculated?—(A.) As Government directors we leant to a great extent on the knowledge of our colleagues on these matters. (Q.) Then I suppose Mr. Brown will be able to give us some satisfactory explanation of that in the same way as Mr. Crawford's?—(A.) I have no doubt he will. The President—Now, on the 11th May, 1866, Mr. Crawford got another advance upon shares, which also turned out perfectly valueless. Witness—I think, sir, there are scroll minutes about that matter of Mr. Crawford's which you have, are there not? I believe several of us were very much against giving that money, and there are minutes which I think must be before the Commission in which the individual opinions of the directors are expressed. I know Mr. Lushington was against it, and I think I recorded my dissent. The President—We don't have these minutes at present, but that must be looked into. Are you not a shareholder of the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) I am not so now; I once held five shares. (Q.) Can you tell us upon what principle the valuation with regard to the Asiatic Bank was conducted? Did they take these shares at a certain value, and then say we will advance a-half or a-third of the value? Did they leave a large margin?—Upon what principle did they proceed?—(A.) The shares were taken at the market value of the day. (Q.) At a premium?—(A.) They were not then at a premium, I think. It was the price for the day that was taken and that had then fallen very much. (Q.) Then did the bank advance the full amount of the price?—(A.) No, there was always a margin. (Q.) There was a margin, then what was the margin?—(A.) I don't think there was any fixed amount of margin. The securities we took were such as we considered ample to cover the advances. (Q.) Had you no rule that on certain securities you were to have one margin and on others another?—(A.) There is no standing rule I am aware of. I think there was an independent committee appointed by Government in September 1866 to value the securities, and you will find the report of the directors on this valuation in which we stated the shares we held at the time of making our estimates were all taken at market value. (Q.) I think you did not receive Government securities or Bengal shares on that principle, did you? You always had a margin, had you not?—(A.) We had no standing rule that I ever remember having seen. The President—Yes; you had bye-laws passed just before you became a director,—on 31st March. There were none till then. Witness—I don't remember ever having seen them referred to. The President—Well, you ought to have had your attention directed to them. I don't believe these bye-laws were sanctioned by Government, but your attention ought to have been drawn to them. Witness—We had some bye-laws by Government which they gave for adoption and which were extremely stringent. I remember when Mr. Stuart came out at the time he said he could not work the bank if these bye-laws were enforced. (Q.) Was that in March 1866?—(A.) They were those that were sent from Bengal. (Q.) But you don't know the bye-laws of March 1866, which allowed the secretary enormous powers.—(A.) They were never on the table. (Q.) You never saw these bye-laws?—(A.) No. The President—Well, there was a letter of 30th June 1865 in which the Government directors promised Government they would never again advance money on shares—do you know anything about that letter?—[Letter shown to witness.]—(A.) No, I have seen it subsequently, but I never saw it then. (Q.) Was that acted on during your time? Witness—With regard to advances on shares? The President—Yes. (A.) To the best of my belief it was. (Q.) You are not aware of it ever having been infringed?—(A.) No. (Q.) Did not you lend on shares of the Asiatic Bank? Was not that an overdraft allowed on the security of shares?—(A.) I suppose in that case shares were deposited as collateral security. (Q.) Collateral security upon what? The value of a promissory note is to ascertain the debt, but unless there are sureties with it, you could hardly take it as security. Collateral security is another thing.—(A.) At that time of course I was ignorant of what had gone before. If I had known it of course I should at once have taken some notice of it. (Q.) There is no doubt a promissory note is what may be called negotiable security, but it really means nothing more than ascertaining the debt, so as to put that out of all question. You mean to say it is collateral to that? Did the Asiatic Bank give you a promissory note?—(A.) They must have, I think. The President—No, I do not think so; I am not aware of it. It may have done so, but I have not found that it has. It was an overdraft, and you don't give promissory notes generally speaking on overdrafts?—(A.) Overdrafts are things which ought never to have been allowed. It was a bad practice which had grown up and been permitted, and directly I saw one I called attention to it and asked what it meant. The President—We had better speak to your predecessors in office, who will be able to speak to that letter of 30th June. That Asiatic Bank transaction is the only case with which I think you had anything to do in violating the stipulation of the letter. Perhaps you were not aware of it?—(A.) I had never seen the letter. Mr. Melvill—You are not aware that during your time there was a regular system of overdrafts—that everybody was allowed to overdraw his account, both banks and private individuals?—(A.) I know the secretary had been spoken to about it at the full board, and the Government directors had expressed an opinion against it very strongly in the particular case I have mentioned. But I remember it was said at the time that respectable firms were allowed to overdraw, that it was the custom, and that there was no danger in it. The President—The old Act of 1863 positively forbids it, and the Schedule B., which was sent with it to the Legislative Council by the Bank, had a provision in it to prevent it, but that was struck out by the Legislative Council. [Shown papers.] Are these papers from the Accountant-General's office?—(A.) These look very like Secretariate papers. (Q.) I see "Financial Department" outside.—(A.) That is the Financial Department of the Secretariate. The President—Then we wish to have them put in evidence. That is all, Mr. Chapman.

Mr. Lidderdale was then re-examined as to his communication with the Governor regarding the advance of 25 lakhs to Premchund, and after him Burjorjeee Rustomjee and Byramjee Hormusjee Cama were examined. We are, however, obliged to keep over the report of their evidence till to-morrow.

The Commission adjourned at about four o'clock till Monday morning, the Commissioners having a number of books to examine on Friday and Saturday.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

◆

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 11th July 1868.

OPEN 306 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	31,082	7	4
Merchandize	,,	26,047	7	10
Back Bay Earth Trains	,,	82	8	0
Electric Telegraph	,,	357	8	0
Total Rs.		57,569	15	2

Corresponding Week in July 1867.

Coaching	31,552	10	8
Merchandise	26,833	15	9
Back Bay Earth Trains	285	14	0
Electric Telegraph	323	0	0
Total Rs.	58,994	8	5
Decrease............	1,424	9	3

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

◆

The monthly meeting of the Society was held in its Library Rooms on Thursday, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M.

Present.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton, C.S., *President*, in the chair.

The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., *Honorary President*.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker, C.S., *Vice-President*.

Members.—Lestock Reid, Esq., C.S.; the Hon'ble Munguldas Nathoobhoy; Thomas Diver, Esq., M.D.; G. W. Terry, Esq.; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs; W. Loudon, Esq.; C. M. Keir, Esq.; Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden, C.S.; Prof. F. J. Candy, M.A.; Javerilal Umiashanker, Esq.; James Taylor, Esq.; F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S.; Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner, Esq.; the Rev. R. Stothert, A.M.; H. M. Birwood, Esq., M.A., C.S.; Dhirajlal Mathooradas, Esq.; G. A. Kittredge, Esq.; A. C. Gumpert, Esq.; Shantaram Narayan, Esq.; Surgeon-Major T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.; W. Niven, Esq., M.D.; the Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.; Atmaram Pandurang, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Dosabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.; Narayan Daji, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Captain A. Phelps; W. M. Wood, Esq.; N. Fernandes, Esq.; R. Hamilton, Esq.; C. E. Chapman, Esq., B.C.S.; G. Norman, Esq., C.S.; E. J. Hardcastle, Esq.; P. F. Gomes, Esq., G.G.M.C.; E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq., L.L.B., Barrister-at-Law; Assistant Surgeon Wellington Gray, M.B.; T. Vix, Esq.; James Dodds, Esq.; J. E. C. Pryce, Esq.; Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Esq.; Babajee Cassinath, Esq.; Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esq.; and G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M. D., *Honorary Secretary*.

Visitors.—Sir Charles Jackson, Knight; El. Conde de Mirasol, Lieut.-Colonel, Spanish Artillery; Count Wollowicy, M.D., Staff Assistant-Surgeon "Queen of the South;" Alex. Gibson, Esq.; the Rev. James Aitken; Charles Turner, Esq.; John C. Morris, Esq.; the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer; Theodore Klein Knecht, Esq.; and Atmaram Jagonnath, Esq.

The minutes of the last monthly meeting were read and confirmed.

Members Elected.—Colonel W. W. Anderson, Political Agent Kattiawar; Surgeon J. Pinkerton, M.D., Superintendent General of Vaccination; Nowrojee Furdonjee, Esq., Secretary to the Bombay Association; Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Esq., pleader; and Byramjee Nowrojee, Esq., G.G.M.C.

Members Elected without a Ballot.—On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton, *President*, seconded by the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., *Honorary President*, H. H. the Nawab of Joonagur, H. H. the Jam of Nawanagar, and the Thakur Saheb of Goondal were unanimously elected members of the Society without ballot.

Letters read.—From the Curator of the Government Gentral Museum forwarding a copy of the Government, resolution despatched by the Acting Collector of Tanna accompanied with a slab bearing an inscription and coat-of-arms-on it, removed from over the gateway of an old Jesuit College at Ghorebunder; No. 1 of 1868 dated 16th ultimo, from the Acting Collector of Kaira, forwarding a copper-plate inscription with a translation, which was found in the village of Bhatera of Kupperwunj Talooka; from Raymond Barry, Esq., one of the Trustees of the Melbourne Public Liberary, dated 23rd May last, forwarding a list of books and Government paper presented to this Society, and requesting regularly to exchange publications with the public library at Melbourne; Memos. Nos. 1110, 1231, 1787, 1528, and 1667 of 1868-69 from Major Thomas Waddington, Officiating Director of Public Instruction, forwarding copies of Reports on Native Papers for the weeks ending 9th May to 6th June 1868; and Memo. No. 372 E,—1070 M. of 1868, from Captain W. A. Baker, R. E., Acting Under-Secretary to Government Public Works Department, dated the 4th instant, forwarding a copy of the Administration Report of the Public Works Department of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1867-68.

Presents to the Library.

1. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 5, for May 1868, presented by the Society.
2. Bibliotheca Indica, a collection of Oriental works: Nos. 119 to 122, and 125 to 135. Presented by do.
3. Beddome's Ferns of British India. Part 20. Presented by the Government of Bombay.
4. O Chronista de Tissuary, Periodico Mensal, redactor J. H. da Cunha Rivara. No. 29, for May 1868. Presented by the editor.

To the Museum.

1. Marble slab (A) with an inscription and coat-of-arms on it, removed from over the gateway of an old Jesuit College at Ghorebunder. Presented by the Acting Collector of Tanna, through the Government of Bombay.
2. Copper-plate inscription (A) of ancient date found in the village of Bhatera of Kupperwunj Talooka, presented by the Acting Collector of Kaira. The following is a translation of the inscription furnished by him.

"Kamdar Sha Ramchund Ameerchund deposited (here) 1,51,000 rupees worth of mohurs on Magsur Sud 4th Samvat 1332 (A. D. 1476)."

Dr. Birwood, *Honorary Secretary*, then read the following letters:—

To George Birdwood, Esq., M.D., Hon. Secretary Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.

Sir,—Finding that the duties of the Society's Directors continue only nominal, and that their resolutions are disregarded or set aside, I do not desire any longer to remain a Director, and have accordingly the honour to request you will receive this letter as an intimation of my resignation of the office.—I have, &c.,

Bombay, 9th April 1868. George Foggo.

Goa, 4th June 1868.

My dear Sir,—In the proceedings of the monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held on Thursday, the 14th May last, and published in the Bombay newspapers, May 29, I have seen two Portuguese inscriptions, taken from stones at present deposed in the Society's Museum, and accompanied by English translations.

Touching these inscriptions and their translations, I beg to direct some reflections both on the correctness of the Portuguese text and on the said translations.

The first inscription ought to be spelt in the following manner:—

ESTA OBRA SE FES NO REMATE
DO ANNO DE 635...E PRINCIPIO
DE 636. SENDO CAPITAO
DESTA FORTALEZA DE
CHAVL IOAO DE THOBAR
DE VELASCO E SE TOMOV
POR PADROEIRO DESTA
CIDADE O GLORIOSO
Pe S. FRANCISCO XAVIER
DA COMPANHIA DE IESVS.

And thus the translation runs—

"This work was made at the end of the year 1635...and at the beginning of 1636 being captain of this fortress of chaul Joao de Thobar de Velasco, and was taken as Patron of this city the glorious Father St. Francis Xavier of the Soc. of Jesus."

Chaul is not a place at Mahim close the bridge, but is situated on the coast at 23 miles S. of Bombay, and has been a remarkable town and port in the time of the Portuguese. Is spelt in the English maps and books *chaul* and *chowul*.

The true reading of the second inscription is this—

CONSAGRADA A ETERNIDADE
D IOAM IV REI DE PORTVGAL
EM AS CORTES QVE CELEBROV
NO ANNO DE 1646 FES TRIBVTARIO
A SI E A SEVS REINOS COM
ANNVA PENCAM A IMMACVLADA
CONCEICAM DA VIRGEM (a)
SENHORA E COM PVBLICO
IVRAMENTO PROMETEO
DEFENDER QVE A MESMA
SENHORA ELEITA PADROEIRA
DE SEV IMPERIO FOI PRESER
VADA DE TODA A MACVLA
DE PECCADO ORIGINAL
PERA QVE A PIEDADE POR
TVGVEZA VIVESSE MANDOV
ABRIR NESTA PEDRA ESTA
PERPETVA LEMBRANCA
NO XV ANNO DE SEV IMPERIO
E NO DE CHRISTO 1655
FES (b) ESTA OBRA NA ERA
DE 1656.

And his translation consequently:

"Sacred to the eternity.

"D. John IV King Portugal in the Cortes, which he celebrated in the year 1646, made tributary himself and his kingdoms, with annual pension, to the immaculate conception, of the virgin (our!) Lady, and with public oath promised to defend that the same Lady elected patroness of his empire has been preserved from any stain of original sin. In order that the Portuguese piety could live ordered to carve this perpetual memory in this stone in the XV. year of his empire, and of Christ 1655.

"Made this work in the era of 1656."

For me it is somewhat doubtful whether this second inscription had belonged to any place at Salsette, as it is stated in the proceedings, or to the same fort of Chaul. Like inscriptions are to be met with in almost all towns and ports both in Portugal and his dominions, in consequence of the vow made by the King D. John IV. in the year 1646, together with the *Cortes*, or Parliament of the Kingdom, for defending the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, commonly they are found in the Latin tongue; and it is the first time that I find it in Portuguese. At *Diu*, for instance, as you could see in the collection which I have gathered, of the inscriptions here existent, and which I have now the honour to send you, the same inscription is in Latin. In that very collection you will see also the King's order for carving such inscriptions on the doors of the principal Portuguese towns and forts in India.

Lastly, I advert that I have transcribed the Portuguese text intending to his more easy understanding, not following strictly the division of the lines as they are in the stones, and likewise I have put at length several words short-handed by the carver.

I will be very glad to know that this my little report had deserved the benevolent attention of the Society, to which I have the honour to belong.—I am, &c., J. H. da Cunha Rivara, Member of the B. B. of the R. A. Society.

Bombay Branch of the R. A. Society, Town Hall, Bombay, 2nd May 1868.

To Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., London.

Dear Gentlemen,—Owing to the mail leaving on Friday, we get the usual London Saturday papers, viz.:—*Spectator*, *Saturday Review*, &c., of the previous Saturday only, or a week late. This is an injury to every reader in India, and I have been asked by several influential persons, to write and ask you, not simply for this Society's sake, but on the public behalf generally, if you cannot induce the proprietors of the Saturday journals, or at least of such journals as the *Spectator* and *Saturday Review* to publish a Friday evening edition of them for India. It is bad enough for the mails to take two days longer getting here than formerly, but to get one *Saturday Review* and *Spectator* a week late, although they keep, is to add to the trials of exile a privation most intolerable, and not to be endured.—Very faithfully yours,

George Birdwood,
Honorary Secretary.

To G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D., Town Hall,
Bombay, 10th June 1868

Dear Sir,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 2nd ultimo, and to inform you that in reply to our representations of the inconvenience to which you refer, we received the following communications:—

From the *Saturday Review*:—"I have to inform you that the Political Articles alone render it utterly impossible for us to publish the paper before the usual hour on Saturday."

From the *Spectator*:—"Owing to the great Parliamentary questions before the House, the divisions generally take place either late on Friday night or early on Saturday morning, making it impossible to go to press before our usual time on Saturday."—We are, &c., Smith, Elder & Co.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton, *President* of the Society, read the following paper:—

ON RECENT ADDITIONS TO OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE ANCIENT DYNASTIES OF WESTERN INDIA.

I have been for some time deferring a review of our present knowledge of the line of sovereigns by which the northern portions of this presidency were once connected with Parthia and Bactria and through them with Greece, in order that I might be able to bring down our information to the latest date, and to record all recent additions that have been made to the evidence available for the discussion of the subject. I must not any longer delay to do this, and the time is a suitable one, as the interval which has elapsed since I last read a paper before the Society on the ancient dynasties of Kathiawar and Guzerat has been fruitful in discoveries of the highest interest. The anticipations in which I indulged when reading that paper that further explorations in those provinces would be rewarded by substantial additions to our materials for tracing upwards to one of the Greek monarchies, the dynasty of the Sahs have been already fulfilled in such a way as to justify confident expectation of other valuable results. The Society is indebted to our accomplished and indefatigable associate, Mr. Bhau Daji, for a paper subsequently read respecting a pillar inscription at Jusdun in Kathiawar, brought to light through his exertions, and having thus ascertained that the Sah kings availed themselves of this mode of recording their exploits, we may now hope to hear of other inscribed pillars within the imperfectly examined territories once embraced in Saurashtran rule.

I refer to this inscription only to point out the confirmation which it gives to the arrangement of the Sah series which I had previously deduced solely from the coins of the dynasty. The inscription supplies the names of five kings and their order of succession. The two first—Chastana and Jaya Dama—are kings of whose coinage no specimens have, up to this time, been published, and the three last are those to whom respectively I assigned the first, second, and third places in my list—Rudra Dama, Rudra Sinha and Rudra Sha. These three are also stated to have been father, son, and grandson, as I had concluded, and the correctness of my inference that the first of these is the monarch mentioned in the inscription at Girnar has been demonstrated.

The coin of Rudra Dama, which was thus the earliest of the series known in 1862, had borne the name of that sovereign's father, but the corrosion of nearly two thousand years had removed all trace of it. The inscription tells us that the name was Jaya Dama, and also that this king was the son of Chastana, thus leading us up to the oldest of the kings whose names are inscribed on the rock at Girnar.

I was enabled, on the occasion referred to, to lay before the meeting specimens of the coins of nineteen kings of the Sah dynasty (four of these being unique), and thus to trace the line upwards by numismatic evidence to the point at which the information derivable from the Girnar inscription breaks off. I can now place before the Society with figures and descriptions unique coins of the other two kings named in the inscription at Jusdun—Jaya Dama, the father of Rudra Dama, and Svami Chastana, the father of Jaya Dama. The latter of these is a copper coin, and belongs to Mr. Bhau Daji, who kindly permits me to describe it, and the former—a silver coin and of beautiful design and execution—was obtained by me through a friend who has been collecting for me in Kathiawar.

The coin of Chastana (figure 4 in the accompanying plate) has lost some of its interest through the discovery of the Jusdun inscription, which decisively fixes his position in the dynasty of the Sah kings, but it is still perhaps the most important, with the exception of one subsequently to be described, that we could have looked for in this presidency. It is chiefly valuable now as showing us the type and character of the Sah coinage at an earlier stage than that represented by any previously discovered specimen, and thus enabling us to trace these artistic coins still further upwards towards their parentage. It supplies also very weighty confirmation of the principle on which my arrangement of the series of Sah coins was based. I inferred that a rayed sun had been the original emblem to the right of the central device on the reverse, and, that as the execution of the coins deteriorated, the number of the rays rapidly lessened until they were replaced by a decreasing group of mere points in the coinage of the fifth sovereign then known and of all his successors. On the coins of the third king in the list, Rudra Sah, the sun had six rays, on those of the second king (Rudra Sinha) six, seven, and eight rays, and on that of the first king, Rudra Dama, ten rays. In accordance with my inference, the coin of Chastana, whom we know to have been Rudra Dama's grandfather, shows a sun* with sixteen rays, and delineated altogether in a higher style of art. The correctness of all the other tests for the serial arrangement of the Sah coins discussed in my previous paper is similarly confirmed, and their application, if the Jusdun inscription had not been made available for our assistance, would, as in the case of the succeeding sovereigns, have led me to assign to Svami Chastana with relation to Rudra Dama the place which he is known to have occupied. The weight of the coin is 23 grains, but several grains have been lost by chemical change and cleaning. The legend on the reverse is accurately copied in the figure, but I regret that I am unable to decipher it entirely. The whole, however, with the exception of the four letters enclosed below in brackets, may be read with certainty:—

Rajno Mahakshatrapasa (Syamo?) tika putrasa Chastanasa (dala?) rumna. It is clear that the name of the father of Chastana was like his son's, a foreign one, and I think it likely that the last word which concludes with the Pali genitive form was the attempted rendering of a foreign title or dignity. The coin is in other respects so similar to those of the earlier Sah kings previously known that I need not remark further on its details. The legend on the obverse is not legible, but enough is shown to make me think that some at least of the Greek letters were correctly cut. The coin has evidently been a finer one than any other of the series that has yet been found and the lines are everywhere, and especially in the hair, much more delicate. The obverse was not apparently inscribed with any date, the exergue legend having entirely surrounded the bust as in some of the Bactrian hemidrachms. In these two particulars it differs from the coins of all the subsequent Sah kings, and I conclude that the usage of dating the coin had not yet been established.

The coin of Jaya Dama (fig. 5) has on the obverse a humped bull well cut, and a few of the debased Greek characters by which on the die it was apparently surrounded. In front of the bull is either a stake to which it is tied or some other figure. On the reverse is the central pyramid found on all the Sah coins, but it has six instead of three semi-circles as on all the silver hemidrachms of the series. The two-half moons are one above and one to the left of this as usual, and there is a circular sun to the right with traces only of rays. Round these emblems is the legend, "Rajnah Kshatrapassa Jaya Damassa."

Mr. Bhau Daji permits me also to describe two other new coins which have lately reached him from Kathiawar. They are copied in the plate as figure—6—and 7. The former is a coin of Jiva Dama, the last letter of whose father's name is clearly "Shri," and the others probably Dama, though traces only of them remain on the coin; and the latter is a coin of Sangha Dama, son of Rudra Sah. Both have the ordinary Sah emblems and characters, but the coin of Jiva Dama is of interest, as it is clearly of an earlier date than any yet discovered except that of Svami Chastana; and possibly Java Dama, of whose silver currency we have as yet no specimen with which to compare it. The sun has twelve rays with space for two more, and all the other tests enumerated and discussed in my previous paper combine to show that this sovereign must have reigned before Rudra Dama, the son of Java Dama, though subsequently to Svami Chastana. He must therefore have succeeded to the throne out of the direct order of succession, as the Jusdun pillar shows the lineal descent of Rudra Dama from Chastana, without giving us the name either of Jiva Dama or of his father, whose name indeed as well as Sangha Dama's is new to the series. There are remains of a date on Jiva Dama's coin, and I read the former of the two figures with confidence as the numeral for 90, the second figure being the representation of six, or possibly five. This date, as well as the general character of the coin, leads me to conclude that this king immediately preceded Rudra Dama. The coin of Sangha Dama is interesting only as adding a new king to the list. On considerations before alluded to, he must be placed somewhere between the kings who stand as No. 3 (Rudra Sah) and No. 7 (Dama Jata Sri) in my table of 1862, and until his exact position can be assigned with certainty, I insert his name next after that of Sri Sah No. 4.

The legends on these two coins are as under:—

No. 6. Rajno Mahakshatrapasa Dama Shriyaputrasa Rajno Mahakshatrapasa Jiva Dama:—and

No. 7. Rajno Mahakshatrapasa Rudra Sahasa (possibly Sinhasa), putrasa Rajno Mahakshatrapasa Sangha Damna.

I have added on the plate coins of Rudra Dama (fig. 8) and of Svami Rudra Sah (fig. 9). The former is given as it shows the name of the king's father Jaya Dama, which was wanting in the coin figured on the plate at page 3, vol. VII. of the Society's Journal; and the latter has been introduced as it testifies apparently to the adoption by the last or last but one of the Sah kings of the title "Maharaja," which has not before been found on any coin of the series, and thus completes the evidence of intimate connection between the Sahs and the Guptas, which was afforded by several coins copied on that plate.

The next coin is one of far higher interest—being indeed, unless I am mistaken, the most important with respect to its bearing on Indian history and chronology that has yet been discovered. I laid it before the Society some time ago, and shortly alluded to the results to which it was likely to lead. I must now describe it, and consider those results more in detail and more precisely.

We have long been acquainted with the name of Nahapana. Its discovery in several of the cave inscriptions of this presidency resulted immediately from the decipherment of the most ancient form of the Indian Alphabet, and its importance was at once perceived. It is found in inscriptions which I give in full below, at the caves of Nasik Karle and Junir. The name seemed evidently Parthian, and it was natural to connect it with the "Yavanas"—the Greeks—whose co-operation in the prosecution and endowment of these Buddhist excavations the inscriptions themselves acknowledge. The first rendering of some of these inscriptions by the Reverend Dr. Stevenson made Nahapana to be a satrap of a king Ksharharata, but Mr. Bhau Daji, after mature study of the original records, assigns to him the rank of a paramount king. Until the discovery of the coin, our knowledge of this sovereign was limited to such information as is to be derived from these inscriptions, and the conclusions which we seemed justified in drawing from them may be stated as under:—

1. Nahapana was either a king or the satrap of some distant monarch.
2. His rule extended over a considerable area including at least those parts of the Deccan already mentioned, as it is unlikely that his name would be recorded in monasteries within the dominions of other sovereigns.
3. He was a foreigner, probably a Parthian.
4. His relation to his subjects and the territories over which he ruled were nevertheless such that his daughter had a purely Hindoo name and was married to a Hindoo the son of a Hindoo.
5. His daughter Dukshamitra, his son-in-law Ushavadata, and probably also his minister Ayama were Boodhists or patrons of the Boodhists.

These circumstances would have had a high historical value as elucidating the position of Western India with respect to Buddhism and to the Parthian or Bactro-Indian Empire, if we had been able even approximately—within a century or two and with any reasonable confidence, to fix the date of the inscriptions which form our sole authority for the deductions stated.

The coin of Nahapana has been very carefully drawn on the accompanying plate (fig 1). I was unable to ascertain the particular part of Kathiawar in which it was found. It is of silver and its weight is 31 grains. The obverse has a well-cut bust facing to the right with fillet and ear ornament, and in the exergue a legend of which sufficient remains to show that the letters were purely Greek, although in consequence of original indistinctness, wear or corrosion, not more than a single character here and there can be made out, and these hardly justify me in hazarding a conjecture as to the filling in. Additional difficulty has been caused by the circumstance—an ordinary one in coins of that time—that the disc of the coin was too small to receive the whole impression of the die. On the reverse are two central emblems, one of which is a spear or an arrow, and the other possibly a double-headed dagger with an exergue in which the letters Nahapanasa (the ordinary Bactrian or Pali genitive of Nahapana) are distinct, though nothing more can be deciphered. The characters are those of the rock inscriptions, the most ancient form from which the present Devanagari has been derived, and though a portion of the legend has fallen altogether outside the coin and some letters have been eaten away, a larger portion would be legible but for the artist's evident want of acquaintance with the character.

Now it is manifest at a glance that this coin adds materially to our knowledge of Nahapana's history and surroundings, for a mere inspection suffices to connect it with the coinages of the Bactrians and of the Sahs. Before this coin came into my hands I had been led with increasing assurance from a study of these two last series of coins to expect that whenever the missing link might be discovered, the derivation of the Sah coinage would be demonstrated to have been not from the Parthian, but from that of Bactria. The bilingual legends, the general type and facing of the busts to the right distinctly pointed to Bactria and as distinctly negatived a Parthian origin. The acquisition of Chastana's coin, though it placed a clearly Parthian name at the head of the dynasty of the Sahs, added in all other respects to the evidence that the Bactrian coinage was the type from which that of the Sahs had been derived. I shall hereafter consider the significance of this apparently conflicting indications, and now only gather up the additional items of information as to Nahapana which his coin supplies.

I have figured on the plate beneath the coin of Nahapana coins (Nos. 2 and 3) of the Bactrian Greeks Apollodotus and Menander. The obverse in each case is almost identical. On the reverse the emblems and the characters differ, but here again the evidence of intimate connection is of the strongest kind. Little can be argued from the change of central figures, for the new design is as distinct from any emblem found on Parthian coins as from those on coins of Bactria,* and we know that such changes were common even in the same dynasty, as for instance in the Guzerat and Kathiawar coinages of the Guptas. But the circumstance that there is an inscription in Indian characters and, as we may with certainty infer from the inflection of the name in the Pali—the language then in use in Western India—is scarcely less decisive than the resemblance of the obverse. The Parthian coinage supplies, I believe, no example of a bilingual legend. From beginning to end it followed its Greek original, and bore a single legend in Greek. The same remark applies to the coins of the earlier Bactrian kings, who probably, even if there had been some occasion or inducement, would not have disfigured their beautiful tetradrachms with the characters of any language of barbarians. But in the later days of the dynasty when the desire of conquest or the pressure of their neighbours forced some of its members into Northern India, we find them differing to their subjects by adopting on the reverse of their hemidrachms which then constituted their chief currency a translation of the obverse legend in the Bactrian, or as Professor Wilson has named it, Arianian, which was the language of the conquered country. This precedent is followed by Nahapana, and his coin therefore in this respect as in all others, places him conclusively in the closest relation with the later sovereigns of the Indo-Bactrian dynasty.

But if the coin establishes the connection of Nahapana with Bactria, it supplies a further reason for concluding that he was of Parthian descent, and had relations with Parthia by bringing him into connection with the Sah dynasty, and with another name which is not Indian or Bactrian, but may with confidence be set down as Parthian—that of Chastana. The difference in type between the coin of Chastana and that of Nahapana is not much greater than that which may be noticed between the latter and the Indo-Bactrian coins with which I have compared it. It is indeed the coin in which both the other series meet, the connecting link as I have before suggested. On Nahapana's coin we see, I believe, the first essay of the foreign artist to delineate the Indian Alphabet: in Chastana's time acquaintance with the character was perfect while the art also, which it is visible in Nahapana's coin, continued undeteriorated. I do not expect that any coin exhibiting the old cave characters will be found earlier than Nahapana's, who on this account, as well as from the retention of his Parthian name, may be set down as the first of his race to invade and conquer the territories over which he ruled. Looking, however, at the progress which had been made between Nahapana's time and Chastana's in the artistic representation of the Indian characters, as well as other differences observable, I infer without hesitation that an interval occurred between their reigns, which further research will probably fill in with two or three names. I will allude to only one of the points of detail on the coins which associate Nahapana with the Sahs, but it is one which shows also what is otherwise sufficiently manifest, the succession of the latter to the former. In a previous paper already alluded to, I noticed the indications afforded by the Sahs that the art of coining had been introduced from without, and that, as was to the expected under such circumstances, progressive deterioration was visible from a date little subsequent to its introduction, and I then remarked on the presence of two small dots immediately behind the projecting point of the helmet or fillet as it now appears to have been originally—one being above, and the other below it on the coins of some of the earlier kings of the Sah series. I could not then ascertain their meaning or origin, though there could be little doubt that like the scarcely recognisable imitation of the bust and fire altar on the Indo-Sassanian coins, or the gradually decreasing number of specks which in the late Sah coins take the place of the sun with rays on the coin of Chastana, these two points also were the substitute for something on some still earlier coins which the artists had ceased to recognise and became accustomed thus to represent conventionally. The coin of Nahapana clears up the mystery. On some of the Indo-Bactrian coins, the two ends of the fillet encircling the head hung down below the knot behind as lines widening towards the extremities. Behind Nahapana's bust these ends appear in the form of rounded loops or bows slightly changed in position, one being above, and the other below, the point at which the knot is tied. These were immediately and very naturally replaced in the Sah coinage by two mere points, the object delineated being no longer understood, and the Bactrian head-dress of the king having probably been changed.

The limits of our knowledge respecting Nahapana having thus been increased to the extent which I have endeavoured to describe, I am now in a position to turn to the much more important information deducible from the coin as to the date to be assigned to his reign. The value to the Indian student of any reasonably approximate date about the times that we are considering can hardly be exaggerated, for he meets with none which are reliable and well determined in the early centuries of our era, (and the complaint might be extended to others) except those which we obtain from the Greek historians and geographers. And the chief interest attaching to the coin of Nahapana is, that by the connections which it establishes it enables us to apply the dates of the Græco-Bactrian dynasty which have been ascertained, with a considerable approach to accuracy, to the Buddhist excavations of Western India, and to the coinage of the Sahs, while the latter, when once brought into relation with any fixed date, itself affords the means of carrying our chronology forward through a course of Indian events for upwards of two centuries, though the deciphered numerals representing the consecutive years of some undetermined era which these coins bear on their obverse. The Greek date of Chandra Gupta (Sandra Cottus) has hitherto been our only fixed point of practical use for early Indian chronology. Arrian and the later Bactrians might have supplied us with others of the same character, but we have not been able hitherto sufficiently to connect their dates with the current of Indian history. I hope to show that in the coin of Nahapana we have the means of lifting the veil from Indian events at another point of time which may be approximately fixed, and thence forward of carrying our reckoning onwards by applying two distinct methods of investigation to the materials which Indian research has accumulated.

It has been established then that Nahapana was a Parthian, and that his coinage was a close imitation of that of the later Indo-Bactrian kings. On one hypothesis only can we account for these two circumstances, and that hypothesis fixes the time of his reign within limits which may be determined with consideraable precision, (I speak with reference to our present utter uncertainty) and which cannot be affected by any serious error.

There was but one short period of time within which, with reference to the histories of Parthia and Bactria, this concurrence of circumstances was reasonably possible. We may assume that no Parthian who had not ruled in Bactria or been intimately associated with the Bactrian monarchy would, when founding an empire in Saurashtra, have adopted the Bactrian rather than the Parthian currency as the model of his coinage. During a well-ascertained and easily-defined interval such association of Parthians with Bactria occurred, and it ended under circumstances which fully explain the fact that Bactrianised Parthians were driven down southwards to Guzerat and Kathiawar. The separation of the kingdom of Bactria from Syria dates from about 256 B.C. and the first of the Indian conquests of the Bactrians took place in about B.C. 200. These were extended and consolidated until the reign of the powerful Mithradates of Parthia, the sixth of the Arsacidæ, who a few years before his death in 136 B.C. on the pretence of avenging the murder of Eucratides over-ran and to some extent subdued the territories of Bactria, penetrating even to the extreme Northern provinces of India. Lassen's date for this overthrow of the Græco-Bactrian provinces is 139 B.C. But the hold of the Parthians on Bactria was of short duration, as it was wrested from their grasp by the Scythians in the reign of Artabanus II. (Arsaces VIII.) and his successor Mithridates II., the cousin of Mithridates I. The inroads of the Scythian hordes on the Bactrian kingdom commenced about 126 B.C., and its subjugation was completed by about B.C. 120. The Scythians, as we know from the evidence of their coins as well as from the Greek and Chinese writers, shortly afterwards spread southward to the Punjab and Upper India, but we need not follow them further. It is sufficient to have ascertained that during some fifteen years before the Scythian conquest of Bactria it was subject to Parthia, a fact for which we have the authority of Justin and Strabo as well as the less weighty account of Diodorus, and perhaps Orocius, though the interval was so short that it was overlooked by Trogus Pompieus who attributes the destruction of Bactria directly to the Scythians without the intervention of Parthia. Within this brief period then there must have been Parthian satraps of the Assacidæ or Parthian adventurers exercising rule in Bactria, and I suppose that one of these through whom his title to sovereignty, descended to Nahapana, retired before the Scythian conquerors into the Indian possessions of the successors of the Indo-Bactrians, Demetrius, Agathocles, Menander, and Apollodotus. From these provinces alone he could have carried with him still further south, when driven onwards by the still advancing Scythians, the bilingual type of coinage and the artificers who cut the die for Nahapana's coin. That we are left to inferences as to these events, though it may be regretted is not to be wondered at. We can accept no indications except those which coins may supply of any incidents that befell the dynasties to the eastward who were cut off from Parthia by the overwhelming Scythian hordes. Several indeed of the Indo-Bactrian kings we know only from their coins, and the only records of the entire dynasty of the Sahs are the coins of twenty-four sovereigns, and the

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(a) Perhaps here is omitted the word NOSSA (our).

(b) Perhaps FES SE, viz., has been made.

* The rayed sun and crescent appear to have been Parthian emblems. They are found associated on coins of the Arsacidæ. See Lindsay's Coinage of the Parthians, plate 3, fig. 51, 58, 59, 60, plate 7, fig. 27 and 28.

* I am not sure that the larger of the central emblems was not intended to represent the same figure—probably a tripod—as that found on many of the coins of Apollodotus (See Ariana Antiqua Plate IV. figures 17, 18 and 19). It is possible that the device is a warrior with a spear as on the coins of Kodes, a related king, of whom we know almost nothing (Ariana Antiqua Plate IX. figs. 2, 3 and 5.)

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names of five of these given* in two inscriptions in Kathiawar.

In order to fix the date of Nahapana's reign, it remains only to determine the time that may have elapsed between the striking of his coin and the reign of the latest Indo-Bactrian kings. We have historical testimony to circumstances which will account for the expulsion of a Parthian ruler from Bactria, and for his being brought into contact with the Indo-Bactrian sovereignties stretching to the eastward and southward, and probably his subjugating them and adopting their currency. For anything more we must rely solely on the testimony of the coin, but this is valuable and in my opinion decisive. No purely Bactrian coins could have been struck later than B. C. 120: and no known coin of the Indo-Bactrian Greek dynasties later than some 20 years afterwards, or B. C. 100: the latest of these coins are in type almost identical with that of Nahapana, and it is inconceivable therefore that it could have been separated from them by any long interval during which no mints were at work. The resemblance is so remarkable that but for the change of legend on the reverse from Bactrian to Pali, we should have been justified in determining the succession of Nahapana to have been almost immediate. That change, however, indicates the lapse of at least several years, for Nahapana, or those from whom he received his throne, could not have reached the northern part of this Presidency without conquering all whom they met with on their line of march, and however closely they in turn may have been pressed on by the Scythians, time must have been occupied in this invasion or retreat. Time too must be allowed for consolidation and pacification of the new Saurashtrian kingdom and extensive surrounding districts before a new coinage would be thought of, and much more before the necessity or propriety of a legend in the language of the conquered people would be felt and admitted. An interval of at least twenty years appears to me to be called for by these considerations, and the earliest limit which I would thus assign to the coin of Nahapana is B. C. 80. On the other hand, looking at the type and workmanship of the coins, I can conceive the possibility of an interval in excess of fifty years. I cannot conceive the exhibition of so high a degree of art by any but imported artificers, and I cannot conceive the exhibition of this particular type and style of art otherwise than by artificers from Bactria or from the Indo-Bactrian provinces—artificers who had been conversant with the numismatic art which had then become indigenous. It should be remarked too that the coin of Nahapana and its Bactarian prototypes are of the same weight—Nahapana's is 31 grains, while that of Apollodotus, with which I have compared it, weighs 30, whereas the Sah hemidrachms after a very short interval dwindled down to 27 and 24 grains. This lower limit of fifty years would bring us down to B. C. 50. It is possible that Nahapana's may have been a very long reign, and that the coin may have been struck only towards the end of it. The extent of his dominions, as shown by the inscriptions and the peaceful character of the time as testified to by the spread of religious institutions, support the former supposition, and the latter accords with the discovery of a single specimen only of his coinage, which shows that as compared with that of several of his successors it must have been very small.*

I have not considered it necessary in this argument to discuss the possibility that a Parthian coming directly from Parthia may have adopted the Bactrian instead of the Parthian model for this currency in newly-acquired dominions up to that time without a coinage, for such an occurrence is against all probability. I have assumed also that the Indo-Bactrian kings ceased to coin money very shortly after the subjugation of Bactria proper, as we find no later specimens of their coinage to which a date further removed from that event than by some twenty years can resonably be assigned. The Scythians, on passing beyond Bactria adopted, as I have argued, that any Parthian ruler driven out of Bactria would have adopted, a bilingual inscription; but it is needless for me to show that Nahapana could not have copied his coinage from theirs, as the type differs materially, the metals used, are different, no coins of the Indo-Scythians are found within the limits of Nahapana's kingdom, and the Parthians (in which term I do not include those called Parthians by the author of the Periplus) are not to have come into contact with the Indo-Scythians after the latter had commenced to issue a coinage. One other objection only occurs to me, that Nahapana may at a later date have resuscitated a currency on the type of the coins of Menander and Apollodotus for the author of the work last mentioned (the Periplus of the Erythrean sea) informs us that they circulated in Barygaza, the ancient Broach, at the end of the first century of our era, but it seems to me a sufficient answer that if the coin were still available for imitation, it is unlikely that any monarch would at that distance of time have selected them as his models, and certain, that after an interval of two centuries without any new coinage, no artificers could have been found to produce such a coin as that before us.

If the evidence which I have arranged and reviewed justifies us, as I believe it does, in assigning to Nahapana a date falling within the earlier half of the 1st century B. C., the conclusion is as I have before said a very important one. To have fixed this date within a century or two would have been an object of great moment, for the date of many other events necessarily follows with more or less exactness from its determination. The conjectures as to the dates of our cave temple inscriptions have hitherto differed by several centuries, whereas if the inferences stated in this paper be correct, the dates of those in which Nahapana is mentioned are directly ascertained within a few years. And if a reliable date can be assigned to one set of inscriptions, it will not be difficult to determine the sequence in point of time of the others, for the characters in which they are written were undergoing modifications during the time occupied in the excavations, and we can with certainty distinguish the older from the more recent forms of the alphabet, and also with some confidence roughly estimate the lapse of time represented by the various amounts of change. This is a labour, however, which has not yet been entered in, and which cannot to any extent be anticipated here. The inscriptions at a single set of Buddhist caves are manifestly not all contemporary, and there is besides a good deal of difference in the dates of different excavations. The alphabet of each set of caves and of corresponding groups of inscriptions, compared with that in use in Nahapana's time, will give us the means of fixing with sufficient accuracy the sequence of the particular works and the intervals which corresponded with the progressive changes in the character. This work I hope Mr. Bhau Daji may be induced to take up, for I know no one else qualified to do it satisfactorily. It can hardly be effected by one who has not himself examined most of the incriptions on the spot, for though the society has copies and fac-similes and others are published, some at least of these are wanting in that accuracy which for such a purpose as this is indispensable. A personal examination would specially assist to eliminate peculiarities of the locality and of the individual writer, and to determine the degree of substantial modification. By this process the approximate dates of other events recorded in the inscriptions may be obtained, and from these again the dates of other incidents in Indian history with which they are interwoven.

The Sah coinage, brought into relation with Nahapana, offers facilities as I have already hinted for further research of the same character in another direction. If we have a fixed point for Nahapana's reign we shall fall into no serious error with respect to the dates of all the succeeding members of the Sah dynasty, now that Mr. Bhau Daji has given us the key to the numerals on their coins. We thus obtain the date of the Sah inscription at Girnar, and through it of the transactions in surrounding provinces which it commemorates, but I must not enter on this subject further. As to the sequence of other dynasties, it will, I believe, become more and more apparent, as research proceeds, that there is no evidence so significant and so reliable as that supplied by a study of the types of their coinages.

It is an interesting result of this enquiry, that it places Nahapana very near the commencement of the era of Vikramaditya, which on entirely distinct reasoning I inferred in 1862 to be that in which the Sah coins are dated. I was too well aware of the slender grounds on which the inference was based to be much influenced by it, and have consequently meantime been looking rather for independent testimony than for any confirmation of it. I may hope, therefore, that I have not been led by a mere coincidence to the same result by the two different lines of investigation. I have on neither occasion come to a conclusion different from Mr. Bhau Daji's without much consideration, but I have the satisfaction of knowing that in his opinion my present inferences, with respect to Nahapana can be assailed only by questioning the correctness of the date ordinarily assigned to Menander and Apollodotus.

Did the Samvat era originate with Nahapana? it may be asked. I see no sufficient reason for supposing this, though his influence and renown must manifestly have been great throughout the western portion of the continent. Rather it seems to me that as in other matters so here his successors consulted and referred to the sentiments of their Hindoo subjects in adopting the era which dated from the defeat by Vikramaditya of their enemy and his—the Scythians.

I must close with a few very brief remarks on the extent to which our previous knowledge of the Sah dynasty has been effected by the issue of this enquiry. The dates of the nineteen kings enumerated in my paper of 1862 remain the same, extending as then stated from A.D. 30 or 40 to 240 or 250. We have now, however to add six kings to the list which will therefore stand asunder:—

1. Nahapana, B.C. 60 or 70.
2. The unknown King whose coin is given as figure 10 of the plate.
3. Chastana, son of Syamotika 10 or 20.
4. Java Dama, son of Chastana.
5. Jiva Dama, son of Dama Shri, A. D. 38.
6. Rudra Dama, son of Jaya Dama.
7. Rudra Sinha, son of Rudra Dama, A. D. 45,47.
8. Rudra Sah, son of Rudra Sinha.
9. Shri Sah, son of Rudra Sah.
10. Sangha Dama, son of Rudra Sah.
11. Dama Sah, son of Rudra Sinha.
12. Yasa Dama, son of Dama Sah.
13. Damajata Shri, son of Rurdra Sah A.D. 97.
14. Vira Dama, son of Dama Sah.
15. Isvara Datta.
16. Vijaya Sah, son of Dama Sah, A.D. 115.
17. Damajata Shri son of Dama Sah.
18. Rudra Sah, son of Rudra Dama A.D. 131, 141.
19. Visva Sinha, son of Rudra Sah A.D. 143.
20. Atri Dama, son of Rudra Sah A.D 153, 157.
21. Visva Sah, son of Atri Dama A.D. 160, 168.
22. Rudra Sinha, son of Svami Jiva Dama A.D. 173 or 213.
23. Asa Dama, son of Rudra Sah.
24. Savami Rudra Sah, son of Svami Rudra Dama A.D. 223, 235.
25. Svami Rudra Sah, son of Svami Satya Sah.

Where specific dates are given in this list for the kings subsequent to Chastana they are taken from the coins on the supposition that the era was that of Vikramaditya.

The inscriptions do not tell us that Nahapana had a son, and I have not inserted the name of his son-in-law as he is not shown to have succeeded to the sovereignty. For the same reason I have omitted the name of Chastana's father. It is given on the coin but we do not know that he reigned. Though no coin intermediate between Nasapana and Chastana has yet been found, I am sure that several years intervened between them. The difference of type and execution observable between their coins is certainly greater than that which exists between that of the former and the coins of the Indo-Bactrians. I have therefore adopted a longer interval, and hope that coins of at least two or three kings between* Nahapana and Chastana may yet be found. It does not appear that Nahapana's or Chastana's coin bore a date, and it is almost certain that none was marked on the copper coin of Jaya Dama. If the interval which I have placed between Nahapana and Chastana and the reigns which I have assigned to Chastana and Jaya Dama be considered too long, I should be led to shorten these rather by assigning to them and all the subsequent sovereigns of the Sah series earlier dates than by bringing down Nahapana to a time further removed from the Indo-Bactrians.

I see no reason to modify in any respect the results arrived at in my paper of 1862 as to the succession of the Guptas to the Sahs, the Valabhi kings to the Guptas and the Indo-Sassanians to the Valabhi line.

The limits of the Guzerat sovereignty in Nahapana's time must now be extended beyond the territories which I was enabled in the paper above referred to to assign to the dominion of the Sahs. The extent however of the districts held in subjection probably varied from reign to reign, and we have still no evidence which so conclusively shows the continued retention by the dynasty of a distant province during a long period as the discovery which I previously reported of their coins at the site of an old town near Kurrar on the banks of the Krishna.

We cannot now I think expect to have more light thrown on the origin of the titles Kshatrapa and Maha Kshatrapa which appear to have originated with Nahapana and were continued by every member of the Sah dynasty. Nahapana or his predecessors may have governed in Bactria or the neighbouring regions as the satraps of a distant monarch, but this supposition is not a necessary one. The designation doubtless at first implied that the power exercised was delegated, but after a time in common with other similar titles it must have come to be looked on as indicating authority only and not subordination. We may therefore I think conclude that Nahapana himself was probably an independent sovereign, and that his successors who retained the title for more than two centuries certainly recognised no superior.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, *Honorary President*, moved that the special thanks of the Society be presented to the Honorable the President for his most interesting and important paper. It had very marked historical value, and testified not merely to the accurate observational but ingenious deductive powers of the author. The extension of the *Sah* dynasty to which Mr. Newton had on former occasions so satisfactorily applied himself, and the confirmation of the arrangement already made of its kings were worthy of notice; but the discovery of a coin of *Chashtam* and a coin of *Nahapana* (so long desiderated) would attract the attention of all Indian antiquarians. These unique coins carry us further back in our positive connected knowledge of the history of Saurashtra than we have hitherto been able to go; and they afford the hope than even further progress may be made in that direction, at least leading us up to the time of our oldest rock inscriptions. He (Dr. W.) could not but agree with Mr. Newton as to the type to which these coins belonged. It was evidently not Parthian but Bactrian, as evinced by the form and position of the figures, by the existence of the bilingual inscription (though in the cave character and not in the northern character of the Bactria coins), and by the want of the Parthian bow found on the Parthian coins. The distinctness of the solar rays, in that of *Chashtan*, compared with those of the Sah coins hitherto examined must give it the precedence to them in point of time. The figures in the reverse, in that of *Nahapana* certainly pointed to Bactrian as affording its model, as pointed out by Mr. Newton. The names of both kings were peculiar; but Mr. Newton was most probably correct in coupling them with adventurers from Parthia who had established an independent sovereignty in the North-West of India, after the end of the Bactrian dynasty, in connexion with the events at which he had hinted. The better workmanship of the Indian inscription in the coin of Shashtan than that of Nahapana might be accounted for by the introduction into India about the period to which it belonged of Bactrian artists. Altogether the paper was one which did great honour to its author and the Society; and the special thanks of the Society were eminently due to Mr. Newton.

Mr. Justice Gibbs said: Dr. Wilson, with your permission I will second the proposition you have made. I have for many years been connected with the Munismatic world, and was fortunate enough while in Sind to break into a vien of Bactrian coins which enabled me to make what has been admitted to be the best collection of Greek-Bactrian tetradrachms in existence. Some of these are now in the British Museum; I am glad to say that I believe steps have been taken by which the entire series will finally form a portion of the national collection. I am therefore much interested in congratulating our President on having realised the idea which he has to my knowledge held for some years that the link connecting the Sah dynasty coins with those of the Greek-Bactrian would sooner or later be found—and I think that in the able and interesting paper he has read this evening, he has in the coin of Nahapana, engraved No. 1 in the sheet of impression laid before the meeting, conclusively shown us that that is indeed the wanted link with which now he has so ably joined the pieces of the chain of which he had mainly been the maker. With regard to the copper coin engraved as No. 5 from the collection of Dr. Bhau Daji I may mention that the bull on the obverse is to be found on several of the small square bilingual coins of the later Bactrian Sovereigns, *e.g.*, Apollodotus and Diomedes B.C. 165 to 160, and this may form another link in the chain. With regard to what has been said regarding the gradual deterioration of the workmanship, I may mention that I procured 8 pieces of the Bactrian series which showed a similar falling off in the tetradrachms of Enthudamus. The first was an undoubted specimen of pure Grecian art. The next by an able artist but not equal to the first, while each of the remaining coins became gradually inferior, until in the last, it was difficult to make out the head on the obverse and the figure of Hercules seated on the Nemœan lion skin laid on the rock which appeared as the reverse dwindled down, first to the god seated on a heap of stones and finally to a figure composed after the manner of a child's drawing of a man—a large dot for the head lines of the body and limbs with smaller dots for the hands and feet. I think it a matter of congratulation that we have now a fair opportunity of opening up Kattiawar, which I feel sure will prove the storehouse of coins of the period which we have been noticing, as Upper Sind proved in my own case for those of the Greek-Bactrian dynasty.

In thanking therefore Mr. Justice Newton for his interesting paper, we may feel sure that while it, together with the former one drawn up in 1862, will lead many here to interest themselves in the subject, it will form a fund of information on this important portion of the History of the East which will be read with interest and advantage by the Munismatic and Antiquarian writers at home.

Dr. Birdwood said that his paper stood next on the notice paper, but that after the "feast of nectared sweets" they had had from the Honourable President, it would be a "crude surfeit," to read it to-day, and he would put it off until the next meeting accordingly.

The best thanks of the Society were voted to the contributors to the Library and Museum for their valuable presents, and the meeting was then adjourned to Thursday, 13th August next.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

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* Since this paper was written, I have noticed in Professor Wilson's Ariana Antiqua the following striking confirmation of the inferences which I have drawn as to the state of things which in the neighbouring provinces followed immediately on the Scythian subjugation of Bactria.

"The aggressions of the Parthians, however, no doubt combined with other causes, to produce a state of general confusion, in which different members of the reigning dynasty or mere military adventurers, erected petty independent principalities. It is in this way only that we can explain the existence of the many Greek provinces whose names are preserved in the Bactrian coins, and who are posterior to historical identification. They flourished in all probability in the brief interval that separated the death of Eukratides, about B.C. 155, from the total subversion of the Greek Bactrian kingdom by barbarians. This event is dated upon good authority B.C. 127, leaving therefore no more than twenty-eight years for the several dynasties. This, however, can be true only of Bactria proper. The Indian branches from the Bactrian stock must have survived this event, and we may not much err in deferring their extinction till some fifty years before our era, leaving about a century for the total extinction of the relics of Greek domination on the confines of India." (Ar. Antiq., p. 266.)

* Since this was written, Mr. Bhau Daji has received from Kattiawar the coin engraved as No. 10 in the plate, the type and characters of which lead me to assign it to this interval. The name of the king is lost, but the concluding letters show that it was not Hindoo. The title "Kshatrapa" simply "Satrap" is clear. Nahapana too is always "Kshatrapa." Their successors added the prefix of "Maha" or "Great."

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THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At eight o'clock last evening I gave notice to the police man stationed opposite the house occupied by Mr. Connon that a European was lying in the street in Tamarind lane. At nine o'clock I returned and found the European lying in exactly the same position. I also found the policeman and asked him what steps he had taken. He replied that he had sent for the jemedar, whom he shortly expected. As it was then raining I determined to wait until some one passed who would assist me in getting the man under shelter. After waiting a quarter of an hour, as no one appeared and I was getting wet, I called the man, who was well dressed, and although sleeping in an uncomfortable position, his head being lower than his body, had no smell of liquor about him. At first he paid not the slightest attention to my efforts to get him up; but when I said "You'll be robbed if you remain here much longer," he jumped up and asked me, "What of?" Not knowing whether he had anything about him to lose, I suggested that he would be run over if he did not change his ground. I succeeded in the end in getting him under shelter. He required no assistance, and although he would not admit it, I think the man was unwell. It appears to me that an hour and a quarter is rather a long time to allow any man, European or native, to lie about the streets on a wet night, and that in a lane where he might have been stripped of every stitch of clothing. Probably the native policeman to whom I spoke, No. 161, may be ignorant of his duties in permitting a man to lie in the streets within a hundred yards of him. If so, I trust these few lines will induce the Commissioner of Police to issue instructions for the guidance of his subordinates on the subject. It may reduce the Coroner's work.

ALERT.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. Invigorating and sustaining, with a refined and grateful flavour developed by the special mode of preparation applied, this Cocoa is used as their habitual beverage for breakfast by thousands who never before used Cocoa. "Cocoa stands very much higher than Coffee or Tea," Dr. Hassall says, "and contains every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body." It is made simply by pouring boiling water or milk on the preparation as sold, in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1-lb., packets. This Cocoa, as being prepared by Jas. Eppsand Co., the Homœopathic Chemists first established in England, is very generally called Epps's Homœopathic Cocoa.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).

—ESTABLISHED in India 1844. Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	at 1s. 11 7/16d. per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 5/16d. "
3 do.	at 1s. 11 1/4d. "
2 do.	at 1s. 11 3/16d. "
1 do.	at 1s. 11 1/8d. "
On demand	at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 11d. "
Circular Notes	at 1s. 11d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent.	per annum
6 ditto	4	do.
12 ditto	6	do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 7th July 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	1s. 11 7/16d.	per Rupee
" 4 do.	1s. 11 5/16d.	"
" 3 do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	"
" 2 do.	1s. 11 3/16d.	"
" 1 do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	"
On demand	1s. 11 1/16d.	"
On Scotland do. On Ireland do. Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	1s. 11d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 "
3 do.	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ⅛ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 3rd July 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/8 per Rupee

4 do.	1/11 1/4	"
3 do.	1/11 3/16	"
2 do.	1/11 1/8	"
1 do.	1/11 1/16	"
On demand	1/11	"
On Scotland	1/11	"

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £5 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to	3	months Notice of withdrawal	3 per cent. per ann.
Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 16th July 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£464,100
RESERVE FUND	£ 32,200.

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to	3	months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent.
"	6	"	5 "
"	12	"	6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well-known WINES.

Fine Pale Sherry, in 3 doz. cases, quarts,	Rs.	27	per doz.
Do. do. in 3 " do. do.	"	29	do.
Superior Port, in 3 and 2 doz. cases, do.	"	27	do.
Do. do. in 2 " " pints.	"	14	do.
Old Tom	"	24	do.
Whiskey	"	15	do.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 25th June 1868.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

CLARET.	Medoc	quarts at Rs.	12	per dozen.
	"	pints at	7½	"
	St. Laurent	quarts at	18	"
	Chateau Beitasse	" at	25	"
BRANDY.	Cognac tres vieux	at	25	"
	" Champagne at		35	"

FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.	Schwarzberg	quarts at Rs.	30	p. doz
	"	pints at	16	"
	Imperial	quarts at	32	"
	"	pints at	17	"
	Die Perle des Rheins	quarts at	35	"
	Moselle	" at	24	"
	"	pints at	13	"
	Johannisberg	quarts at	33	"

GADDUM & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

MONSOON CONVEYANCE.—A GREAT BARGAIN!—FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a new, large, and roomy CARRIAGE, Brougham and Shigram combined. Cost in England £118, net, without Packing Charges, Freight Duty, &c. Price Rs. 750. On view at TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla Establishment.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Bernl (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

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A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY
CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

Interleaved with plain paper Price	Rs. 3 0
Free by post	Rs. 3 4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SARSAPARILLA

WILKINSON'S (Late BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and Freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark—W in a Diamond.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S

Preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it

Sold in one-eighth, quarter, and half-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co.,
(Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort) POONA,
And of all the principal firms in India and the Colonies.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing, Chemist 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing*, and *mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent are Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY.—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the COURT OF CHANCERY for an INJUNCTION to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Lables complained of.

Also BISHOP'S NEW REMEDY FOR SEA SICKNESS should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

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SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS, RECEIVED JULY 11.

	Rs.	
Kinglake's History of the Crimean war, Vols. 3 & 4	24	0
All the Year Round, vol. 19	4	4
Holmes's Surgical Treatment of Children's Diseases	15	0
The Hermits; by Charles Kingsley	3	0
Saints and Sinners: or, In Church and about it; by Dr. Doran	16	0
Cameos from English History; by author of the "Heir of Redclyffe"	3	12
Leed's Lectures on Ventilation at the Philadelphia Institution	3	0
Adam's Wanderings of a Naturalist in India	7	8
Emanuel on Diamonds and Precious Stones	9	8
The White Wife; by Cuthbert Bede	1	12
Female Life in Prison	1	12
Myself and my Relatives	1	12
Story on Equity Jurisprudence. 2 Vols.	40	0
Nichol's Cyclopœdia of the Physical Sciences	16	0

RECENT NEW WORKS STILL ON HAND.

	Rs.	
First and Last Love; by James Grant. 3 vols.	21	0
Trench's Household Book of English Poetry	4	4
Life of Rev. H. V. Elliott, M.A.	6	8
Bradshaw's Continental Guide. *Cloth*	2	12
The Spanish Gipsy, a Poem; by George Eliot	9	8
Seyd on Bullion and Foreign Exchanges	15	0
Morgan's Electro Physiology and Therapeutics	22	8
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence, 1868	20	0
Blackburn's Artists and Arabs	7	8
"Crowned." 2 Vols.	9	0
Wind Wafted Seed; by Drs. Macleod and Guthrie	2	12
Elliott's Obstetric Clinic	13	8
The Athlete for 1868	1	8
Wise's History of Medicine among the Asiatics	10	0
White's Life and Writings of Swedenborg. 2 vols.	9	8
Hunter's Annals of Rural Bengal. Vol. 1	13	8
Plowden's Travels in Abyssinia	13	8
Bunsen's God in History. 2 vols.	22	8
Baron Bunsen's Memoir. 2 vols.	31	8
Crowe's History of France. 5 vols.	58	0
The Church and the World, Essays on Questions of the Day in 1868; edited by Rev. Orby Shipley	11	4
Malleson's History of the French in India	12	0
Cate's Dictionary of General Biography	16	0
General Cotton's Nine Years on the N. W. Frontier	10	8
The Merchant Shippers of London, Liverpool, Manchester, &c.	5	0

THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Pamphlet of 30 pages on MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT in Bombay. By a LOCAL JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—Price 12 annas, Cash. 11th July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FORSALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

ON SALE, one Sample 9-Horse Power PORTABLE and one Sample 6-horse power VERTICAL STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete.

TIMMIS, WORMALD, & Co.

Opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

KOUSAINE COMPANY'S TEAS.—Just received, at the Godowns of the undersigned, 4 Meadow Street, a consignment of these fine HIMALAYAN TEAS.

SOUCHONG, in boxes of 10 and pounds, also in 2 pound packets.

KOUSAINE MIXTURE.—Ditto—Both at Rs. 2-8 per pound.—Cash.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Agents Kousaine Tea Company.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FOR SALE—FRENCH VIEWS ON ZOROASTRIANISM. Translated from the texts by M. A FRANCK and JULES OPPERT.—Price ONE RUPEE cash. Postage 2 annas.

THE BENGAL ARMY LIST, corrected to 1st July.—Price Rupees Five and a Half. Postage 6 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 13th July 1868.

FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c., &c., just imported by the Overland Mail Steamer "SUMATRA."

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, Flower, and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the two first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate, and can be confidently recommended.

The following can be had loose by weight:—White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Cauliflower, French Endive, Celery, Parsley, Cress, White Cos Lettuce, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. BAXTER has also on hand Gardening Manuals, illustrated with Engravings and Plans, giving full information to persons inexperienced in the art of Gardening.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas,—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.

WORM POWDER FOR DOGS.—This is strongly recommended as a safe and effectual remedy for the speedy destruction and removal of the above, and innumerable assurances having been received of its valuable nature, both as a specific and alternative. It renders the coat fine and glossy, and is most useful for the preservation of the animal's general health.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

JUST LANDED EX "RHONE."

A few sets of very best double stitched Buggy and Dog Cart Harness plated on German Silver; some of them have tip plate and covered buckles with round reins.

Also,
The Property of an Officer.

A quite new Hog Skin Saddle and Bridle, with spare two bridles, &c., by Pitt, of London, in a case.

And Also,
The properties of Gentlemen.

A very neat, light, and nearly new single Horse Miniature Brougham, painted dark green, with Circular Glasses on front.

A nearly new Cab Buggy on C. Springs, by E. Kesterton

A second-hand single-seated light Brougham with Lamps and Shaft.

A Do. Do. Single-seated small Miniature Brougham, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

Also,

A new English-built Dennett, with Lamps.

A Do. do. very small Pony Curricle, with spare Shaft for making a Dog Cart at pleasure.

A new and light English-built door Shigram, with Lamps and Shaft by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated light Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

A Ditto Ditto Malvern Dog Cart, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

A first-class small Miniature Brougham, with Lamps, Poles, and Shafts, by Edwin Casterton, Longacre; it was expressly built for the Exhibition.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.

A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonette at pleasure, by Moss, Builder, 98, Euston Road.

A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate, very handsome, and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Marner, expressly built to order for India.

Also,

2 full size Miniature Broughams, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, by Jones, of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Pony Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.

2 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving-box.

1 Ditto Brougham ditto by E. Davis.

1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high wheeled Waggonette, with moveable Hood.

1 very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.

A very handsome English-built Cab, Buggy, painted dark green, and lining to match.

And also,

A fresh batch of Buggy and Dog Cart Harness, plated on white metal, with round and flat reins, and highly furnished, Plate Powder, Carriage Rugs, Buggy and Carriage Whips, and a few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 10th July 1868.

CHINA TEAS.

of the *finest quality*, specially selected by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

HYSON, FLOWERY PEKOE.
ORANGE PEKOE, SOUCHONG,
SOUCHONG & HYSON, SOUCHONG & PEKOE.

The quality of these Teas is so widely known as to render needless any description of their exquisite Aromas and Flavours. The present

NEW CONSIGNMENT

Fully maintains the great superiority to all other TEAS offered in this market, by which former importations have been distinguished.

	Cash.		Credit.	
	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
Lead Packets of 1 lb. each	2	8	3	0
Boxes of 7 lbs. each	17	0	20	0

Bombay Byculla and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE OF CHINA TEAS

of Season 1867, to make room for those of Season 1868.

Pouchong Orange Pekoe Pouchong & Hyson	Box of 7 lbs.	Ordinary Price Rupees 20.

REDUCED TO Rs. 10 NET CASH.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—All persons afflicted with bad legs, sores, ulcers, and skin diseases, who, from want of means or other reasons, cannot avail themselves of surgical treatment may be relieved from their complaints by using Holloway's purifying, soothing, and healing remedies. In every outward ailment this wonderful Ointment brings about the most beneficial results, by checking inflammations, cleansing ulcerations, and restoring soundness. Internal pains, rheumatic and gouty tortures, enlarged joints, scrofulous swellings, and contracted sinews may be overcome by diligently rubbing this cooling unguent into the skin. In all maladies of unusual severity or excessive duration the Pills should be taken, to root out the last seeds of the disorder and so hasten the desired cure.

FOR SALE.

HAM IN CANVAS by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Perlb.	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb.	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut	" 1 2	" 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer.
DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs.	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 2
On cut	" 1 2	" 1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs.	" 1 2	" 1 4
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs.	" 1 4	" 1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

CHOCOLAT MENIER

IN HALF POUND PACKETS,

	Rs.	As.
Santè per packet	0	12
Santè, Sur fin	1	4
Vanille, extra fine	1	8

Annual consumption exceeds
FIVE MILLION POUNDS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
are the
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS
for these
CELEBRATED AND HIGHLY ESTEEMED CHOCOLATES,
of which they receive
PERIODICAL OVERLAND SUPPLIES;
an arrangement ensuring the
FRESHNESS, DELICACY, AND EXQUISITE FLAVOUR,
for which these preparations are so remarkable, and which has secured to them such
EXTENSIVE PUBLIC FAVOUR
in
FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

MENIER'S CHOCOLATE AND COCOA,
For drinking.

MENIER'S CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS.

Alphabet.	En Batons.
Bonbon.	Grotesques.
Bonnes Aventares.	Mexican.
Contes D'Augleterre	Napolitain.
Croquettes Mignonnes	Petits Mains.
Couleurs.	Rouge et Noir.
De Voyage.	Sante.
Dominoes.	Vanille.
&c.	&c.

INDISPENSABL FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT MEAT.

(Extractum Carnis Liebig)
Manufacured by
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.

The ONLY preparation authorised to be called by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the inventor; whose Certificate is on every bottle.

CAUTION!

THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Are prepared to contract for the supply of this preparation in any quantities, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, for the use of Hospitals, Government Troop Ships, &c. &c.

This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates, and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietetic restorative hitherto introduced.

Imported by every Overland Mail

	Cash.	Credit.
At per oz.	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 8
" per lb.	" 18 0	" 20 0

The public are recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser.

OBSERVE!

THE APPOINTED AGENTS ARE
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

(Infants' and Invalids' Foods, &c. &c.)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

	Cash.		Credit.	
	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
Arrowroot, Real Bermuda, 1 lb. tin	1	12	2	0
Arrowroot, Speed's Indian	1	8	2	0
Barley, Pearl, 2 lb. bot. or tin	0	12	1	0
Barley, Robinson's Patent, 1 lb. tin	1	0	1	4
Cocoa, Epps' (1 lb. or 2 lb. tins) per lb	1	4	1	8
Cocoa and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tin, each	0	12	1	0
Chocolate and Milk Paste do. per dozen	8	0	10	0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, per lb	0	14	1	0
Corn, Oswego	0	14	1	0
Gelatine, Morson's or Nelson's, per oz	0	6	0	8
Groats, Robinson's prepared, 1 lb. tin	1	0	1	4
Hard's Infant Food, per packet	0	14	1	0
Hassall's do., Flours of Meats, per case	1	12	2	0
Isinglass, Real Russian, per oz	1	0	1	4
Jellies, Calves' Feet, &c., Imperial Pints	1	8	2	0
Do. Do. Imperial Quarts	2	8	3	0
Liebig's Extract of Meat, Ext. Carnis, per oz.	1	4	1	8
Do. Do. Do. per lb.	18	0	20	0
Liebig's Infants' Food, Savory's, 1 lb. tin	0	14	1	0
Maccaroni, 2 lb. and 4 lb. tins, per lb	0	14	1	0
Meizena per lb	0	14	1	0
Milk, condensed Anglo-Swiss, per tin	1	0	1	4
Milk, desiccated, per bot	1	0	1	4
Oatmeal, best Scotch, 2 lb tin	1	0	1	4
Revalenta Arabica, 1/3lb. tin	0	14	1	0
Do. Do. 1 lb. tin	2	0	2	8
Do. Do. 2 lb. tin	3	8	4	0
Robb's Nursery Biscuits, per tin	4	0	5	0
Do. Do. Do. Powder, per tin	2	8	3	0
Do. Rusks	4	0	5	0
Sago, finest pearl, 1 lb. bottle	0	10	0	12
Tapioca, finest picked, 1 lb. bottle	0	12	1	0
Vermicelli, 2 lb. and 4 lb. tins, per lb	0	14	1	0

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.

THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
Receive Consignments by
EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

The purity and delicacy of this preparation have procured for it an ever increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS. As nutritious dietetic for invalids predisposed to biliary derangement, it is, of its kind, unequalled. IN INDIA, it is found particularly useful as a morning beverage, producing none of that nervous irritation, and periodical derangement of the stomach so commonly complained of by those whose "Chota hasri" is a cup of Tea or Coffee. At once palatable, refreshing, and nutritious, it combines in itself all the qualities most desirable in a beverage which, at so early an hour, may either increase or destroy the ability for proper performance of the business of the day.

In Canisters of 1 lb. or 2 lbs. each.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
At per lb.	Rs. 1-4	Rs. 1-8.

REVALENTA ARABICA.

(DU BARRY'S, THE ORIGINAL, PREPARATION.)
THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
has proved this to be a most valuable
FOOD FOR INVALIDS AND INFANTS.

To the former] it affords relief from the thousand and one evils arising from
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION.

To the latter it is a food at once nutritious and easily digestible without being too stimulating.

Supplies imported by
EVERY MAIL,

	Cash.		Credit.	
	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
In tins containing ½ lb. each...	0	14	1	0
" " 1 lb. " ...	2	0	2	8
" " 2 lb. " ...	3	8	4	0

SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of the Mortgagees the Executrix and Executor of the late DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE WADIA, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, BOMANJEE KHODADAD IRANEE, on SATURDAY next, the 18th day of July instant, on the premises, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P.M. all the Estate and Interest of the Mortgagor, BOMANJEE KHODADAD IRANEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant—

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, consisting to two beds called or known by the name of "Viva Supatta," situate, lying, and being at Parell, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 72, containing by admeasurement 5,212 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road leading from Bombay to Dadur, on or towards the west by the ground herein secondly described, on or towards the north partly by the ground of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, partly by the ground of Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia, and partly by the ground of Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia, and on or towards the south by the ground of the said Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia.

Secondly—In all that piece or parcel of Inam Land or Ground, situate, lying, and being at Parell, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 35,782 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the garden of Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy Bottlewalla, partly by the ground of the said Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia, partly by the ground herein firstly described, partly by the ground of Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia, and partly by the ground herein thirdly described, on or towards the west by the ground of Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia, on or towards the north by the public gowan, and on or towards the south by the garden of Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy Bottlewalla.

Thirdly—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground called Jamboochee Bhat, situate, lying, and being at Parell, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,168 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the ground of Dadabhoy and Hormusjee, on or towards the west by the ground herein secondly described, on or towards the north by the public gowan, and on or towards the south by the ground of Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia.

Fourthly—All that piece or parcel of Inam Land or Ground, situate, lying, and being at Parell, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 13,256 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the garden of the said Dossabhoy Cursetjee, on or towards the west by the ground of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, on or towards the north by the ground herein fifthly described, and on or towards the south by the gowan.

And fifthly—All that piece or parcel of Inam Land or Ground, situate, lying, and being at Parell, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 14,360 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road leading from Bombay to Dadur, on or towards the west by the Government salt batty ground, on or towards the north by the ground of Naoroji Framji Wadia, and on or towards the south partly by the Government salt batty ground, partly by the ground of Naoroji Jamsetji Wadia, partly by the ground herein fourthly described, and partly by the ground of the said Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia.

For particulars of Sale and other information apply to the Office of Messrs. HEERALALL & Co., Auctioneers, No. 6, Rampart Row, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.

SALE OF GUANO.

On MONDAY next, 20th July, at 4 o'clock P. M., G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, in Marine Street:—

By order of the owners of "Ganga Nursing Persad," now lying in Bombay Harbour, and on account and risk of Charterer Shaik Abdullah Salem—

About 40 Tons of Coria Moria Guano Crust, a sample of which is lying at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

SCOTCH WHISKEY.—The celebrated Glenmoranzie Whisky, in its original state (15 over proof), 23 per doz.

For sale, separately or together, a large open Carriage with Monsoon Cover, a pair of Chesnut Persian Horses, and a set of double Harness.

A handsome Grey Arab Ladies' Riding Horse.

G. B. GLADDING.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of Fancy Toys, such as Tin Railways, Surprise Boxes, Tin Pails, Trumpets, Whistling Balls, Dominoes, India Rubber Balls and Bats, Walking Sticks, Cuckoo Clocks, various kinds of Purses, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bags, Playing Cards, assorted Corkscrews, Ivory and Woodyard Measures, Combs, Albums, Watch Stands, Rorlette Penholders, Steel Clasps, Bright Steel Chains, Gold Plated Chains, Bohemian Candlesticks, Vases, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY OPPOSITE CHEENE BAGH.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th July, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee on account of Thucker Lakha Lowa:—All that piece of ground forming a portion of the Oart called Umrum Wady, with ranges of buildings standing thereon, situate in Girgaum, behind the Temple of Sadanund Chintoba Josey, containing by admeasurement 1,307 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 547 and 638, and the said ranges of buildings are assessed under Nos. 31 and 32, bounded on the east by the public passage of the said Oart, on the west partly by the property of Purshotum Wittoba, and partly by that of Dr Mathias Misquitta and others, on the north by the property of Thuckar Zuckha Lowa, and on the south by the property of Crishnajee Poondlick, and Bendoo Ye-sa.

N. B.—For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

7 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 " " Madapollams.
3 " " T. Cloths.
4 " " Jaconets.
8 " T. Red Yarn No. 40.
1 " " " No. 50.
30 " Grey Shirtings, 8 and 9½ lbs. 40 inch.
6 Cases " and White Dhotees.
4 " " Sarries
3 " Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Fire-proof Treasure Chests.
Flemish Tacks.

An Invoice of 81 cases of fresh Oilmanstores, and 18 cases Perfumery, by the celebrated maker G. F. Coward, London, consisting of Durham Mustard, Salad Oil, Vinegar, Mixed Pickles, Piccalilli, Onions, Gerkins, Walnuts, Cauliflower, assorted Tart Fruits, Jams and Jellies, Patras Currants, Orange, Lemon, and mixed Peels, Tapioca, Pearl Barley, Scotch Oatmeal, Yarmouth Bloaters, &c.

PERFUMERY AND MEDICINE.

Peppermint Lozenges, assorted Lozenges, Seidlitz Powder, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Epsom Salts, Essence of Ginger and Peppermint, Brandy Bitters, Essences of Rose, Marechalle, Verbena, Guard Boquet, Smelling Salts, Aromatic Vinaigrettes, Lavender Water, Eau da Luce, Milk of Roses, Oil of Roses, Golden Oil, Macassar Pomade, Circassian Cream, Camphorated Victoria Dentifrice, Tooth Brushes, Jamaica Pomatums, Brown Windsor and Honey Soaps, &c.

On account of the underwriters—

O A & Co.—78 & 81—2 Cases containing 6 Brass Bedsteads.

On account of the concerned—

27 Superior double and single Barrelled Rifles and Guns in case, complete.

SALE OF TIMBER.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, on account of the following first purchasers.

Oosman Soolaman.
Jasoob Esmail.
Hassam Moosa.
Guny Ahmed.

A very superior lot of 1st and 2nd Class Teak Logs, Planks, Boards and Scantlings of sizes.

Bombay, 17th July 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets, T. Cloths, &c.

105 Dozens Packets of Playing Cards.

A good second-hand Broadwood Square Pianoforte in good order.

2 Sets of best plated mounted double Harness.

4 " Plain Buggy do. do. just arrived.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF JUTES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Godown of Hajee Abdool Suckoor Hajee Cadoo at Don Tar Third Road, by order of Hajee Abdool Suckoo Hajee Cadoo, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Nanabhoy Sorabjee & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF NEAT AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT THE MARINE LINES, ESPLANADE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the Marine Lines, Esplanade, the Neat and Modern Household Furnitures, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., &c., of Dr. T. G. HEWLETT, proceeding to England: the same comprises rich cut Glassware, Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Services, Best Plated Ware—consists of Vegetable Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Breakfast Companion, Ice Pitcher, Round Waiter, Bread Basket, Claret Mug, Butter Pot, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Set of Fiddle Pattern Spoons and Forks, Cutlery, &c., elegantly Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Camp, Dining, Pier, Oblong and other Tables, Sideboard, Tea Poys, Dining and Drawing-room Easy and Predieux Chairs, Tea Caddy on stand, Marble eight day Clock, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Writing Table, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Hat-stand, Pictures, Table Ornaments, four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Clothes Presses, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Towel Horses, Kattar Easy Chairs, Screens, Dispense and Cook-room Articles, Books, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One handsome English-built Brougham by Lawrie and Marner.

One ditto do. do. Dog Cart by Macnaughton and Smith.

One Pair fast-trotting Pegu Poneys.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, PIANO, HARMONIUM, &c., &c., IN FORBES STREET, FORT, ON THE TOP OF THE PREMISES OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Piano, Harmonium, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman changing his residence, the same consists of sets of rich Cut Glassware, Centre Pieces and Fruit Dishes, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Services, best Plated Ware, such as a Set of Dish Covers, containing 3 Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, Liqueur and Egg Frames, Waiters, Tea Set, Set of Spoons and Forks, Table, Chamber, and Piano Candlesticks, Cutlery, Handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a Set of Dining Table in 4 pieces, a round do., Teapoys, Arms and without Arms Dining-room Chairs, Couches, Bagatelle Table, Circular, Pier, Writing and other Tables, Conversation and Half-backed Couches, Easy, Drawing Room and other Chairs, a handsome Brass Folding Chair with Velvet Lining, Ottoman, Brussels and other Carpets, few very elegant Alabaster and Marble Centre Pieces, Card Stands and Flower Vases, Bronzed and Plated treble and single light Hanging Argand Lamps, coloured Hall Lamps, very rich Pier Glasses in rich carved frames, a fine collection of Oval Oil Paintings, a first-rate full toned English Walnut-wood Cottage Piano by Ivory and Prangley, a Mahogany Square do., an Oakwood Harmonium, a Mahogany very fine toned Hand Organ with Barrells, a large Music Box playing 8 Tunes, Concertina, Panorama View with extra slides, double Despatch Boxes, Table Ornaments &c., a large Four-posts Bedstead, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, Towel Horses, Screens, Hatstand.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P. M. precisely, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Dadabhoy Framjee, and Cooverjee Hormusjee Bhabha, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Eduljee Framjee, deceased.

One Policy of Insurance of the Universal Life Assurance Society of London and Calcutta, for Rs. 6,000, on the life of Mrs. Jane Mary Briggs, lately a Milliner in Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAWASJEE PATELL'S STREET, FORT.

In Re Pallonjee Jeevanjee Maistry, an Insolvent, by order of the Official Assignee, and with the consent of the mortgagee Pallonjee Cursetjee Cama. On THURSDAY next, the 23rd inst., at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the newly-built six-storied Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house standing and being thereon, situate at Cowasjee Patell's Street within the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-three square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 267, and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 33 and now under No. 32, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the north and west formerly by the property of Nowrojee Sorabjee Rustam Framna and by the property of Rustomjee Framjee Sorabjee, and on the east by the said Cowasjee Patell Street, and on the south by the house of Heerjee Bomonjee Warrenna, and which said hereditaments and premises are situate on the east side of the said Cowasjee Patell Street in the Fort Division, and which were formerly in the occupation of Rustomjee Shapoorjee Ponchkhanawalla and now in the occupation of the said insolvents and others.

Bombay, 17th July, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON & Co.

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